The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY MAY 12, 1898. XXXVII—NO. 10

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Rudolph's jewelry store. South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

HARDWARE.

A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joe Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No, 5 South Erie street.

B G B

The New... Catalogue...

Is being distributed. We want you to have a copy--will send it free, postpaid, soon as you send a request for it, with your name and address.

Book contains nearly 200 pages—lots of pictures—not a stale, uninteresting page in it—but a clear, concise analysis of how this store sells

Choice Goods For Less Prices

that will interest your pocketbook. 50,000 copies printed--and that they're nearly all asked for already shows that people find it pays to keep in touch with this store's way of merchandising. Send us your name and address now.

Enclose a separate request for samples of nice, new American all wool suitings, 32 and 40 inches wide, **25c yard** —4000 yards of these—but none too many for the enthusiastic buying there'll be when this money's worth is known of—variety of styles—not a clumsy thread about them—choice neat effects ahead of any we've ever known of being sold at a quarter

A hundred styles choice Madras Ginghams **12½c and 15c** —32 inches wide. Large lines other good and pretty to fine wash goods 8c to 35c it will pay to write and see about.

BOGGS & BUHL,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

THE SWEET GIRL GRADUATE

Conjure up all the words in the dictionary and no sentence can be formed that is so particularly appropriate for the young girl about to graduate as the heading of this announcement

We honor it—we honor the writer who brought it to light

FOR HER.

And there are a good many of "her" this year. we have some of the prettiest graduating dress fabrics ever graduates, eyes looked upon

The time is growing apace, and as all our Spring and Summer fabrics are being sold at clearance prices—You will save big money by ordering now.

White Materials.

at these materially reduced prices

15 Cents a yard for Dotted Swisses India Linons, 33 inch Organdies, value 18c and 20c a yard

25 Cents a yard for White Mulls. Pin Dot Swisses, Organdies. French Nainsooks. value 30c and 35c

50 Cents a yard for Organdies. Fancy Figured and Dot Swisses Mulls and Batistes values 60c and 65c

You can order these goods just as well through our Mail Order Department as you could buy them personally May we hear from you

525-527 Penn Ave.,

PITTSBURG, PA.

QUICK MOVE ON CUBA

Retreat of the Spanish Fleet Changes Military Plans.

GEN. MILES IS TO COMMAND.

By Friday Morning He Will Be on Hand at Tampa.

MANY TRANSPORTS ARE SECURED.

The Expedition Will Have to Await the Return of Admiral Sampson, So as to Secure Warships to Convoy the Troops to Cuba—General Brooke Will Be In Command of the Volunteers at Chickamauga—Generals Wade, Coppinger and Shafter to Have Commands Under General Miles.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—One effect of the retreat of the Spanish fleet has been to hasten even more the preparations already under full headway for the dispatching of military expeditions to Cuba. It also has caused a complete change in the concentration plans. Time is now believed to be the great factor. There is no longer opportunity to indulge in extensive drilling and practice manœuvreing. The regular army troops do not need these and are to be thrown at once into the fray. Many of the regiments of the national guard which are entering the volunteer service are felt to be sufficiently trained from a military point of view to follow the regulars immediately and the department indicated its purpose of dispatching these volunteer troops directly to the gulf coast for shipment, instead of sending them to Chickamauga. This disposition was shown by the changes in the new orders issued to the troops, although there yet may be a return to the original program of concentration if the plans show signs of weakness as they develop.

The quartermaster general has already gotten under charter 27 merchant steamers for the transport of troops and, roughly speaking, these should carry about 20,000 men. Others are being procured as rapidly as possible. The plan of the war department is to have these vessels assemble at the different gulf ports, Tampa, Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston, to take on troops which will be sent there. The navy department is expected to furnish convoys for these transports, which would be absolutely helpless against Spanish attack. At this point there are no signs of friction. First, the transports will be obliged to await Admiral Sampson's return in order to secure proper convoy; and secondly, the navy objects very decidedly to undertaking the task of convoying a number of transports. It insists that to assure the safety of the convoy of the troops all of the transports should be gathered in one fleet to start from Tampa, and the navy is likely to prevail in this.

Now that Major General Sewell has been assigned to command the concentration camp at Falls Church, near this city, preparations are being rushed to put the grounds there into shape for the reception of the volunteers

By Friday morning the commanding general of the United States army, Major General Miles, will have assembled his staff around him at Tampa, Fla. He is expected to leave Washington tonight, taking with him Colonel Muchler, Colonel Maus, Colonel Greenleaf, Major Osgood, Major Humphries, Captain Seaburn and Captain Scott. Only one member of the staff, Captain Davis, will remain at headquarters and he will follow the general within two or three days, or as soon as he can turn over the care of the business at army headquarters to another officer to be designated for that duty. Unless present plans are changed the general will go with the first expeditionary force to Cuba He is not expected to relieve the major generals already selected for that task of the conduct of the campaign, but both in Florida and in Cuba will exercise the same general superintendence over the campaign that he now does from his headquarters in Washington.

The plan to have General Shafter head an army of 5,000 to establish a base of communication with the insurgents was completely swept aside. General Wade, General Coppinger and General Shafter respectively, in the order of their rank, it is now determined, will lead equal divisions of the army of occupation under General Miles General Brooke, now at Chickamagua, has been definitely selected to command the entire volunteer force of 50,000 men, which is designed to support the regulars in the campaign. Most of the regular forces now in camp under him will be sent to Mobile and New Orleans as quickly as possible, to depart simultaneously with the expedition from Tampa, and their places on the Chickamauga battlefield will be speedily occupied by the first volunteer corps, consisting of 88 regiments of infantry, six light batteries of artillery and two regiments of cavalry.

The arrangements for the move upon Cuba are being hastened with such an energy that it is evident to any observer that the beginning of the campaign is imminent. It is expected here that within a week the first troops will be on their way from the United States to Cuba. The only delay will arise in the difficulty of securing the necessary number of transports, and the quartermaster's department is making great efforts to assemble a sufficient number of these ships at the gulf ports in time to receive the troops who are even now on their way there.

Orders have been given for 10,000 hammocks, to be furnished immediately for the use of the army and to be delivered, beginning immediately, within the next fortnight. Experts have reported that a hammock is an absolute necessity in a Cuban campaign. It is the only means to escape the vermin which otherwise make sleep impossible to the soldier and it is also the only way he can escape the fatal dampness of the dark, rich soil.

Engineers from the war department went out to the neighborhood of Falls Church and located definitely the great camp upon which will be concentrated from 30,000 to 40,000 United States troops within the next week or two. The tract selected will consist of about 1,400 acres of splendid land, watered and wooded, and will afford accommodations for all the soldiers comprised within the president's first order.

Reports received at Adjutant General Corbin's office show that 34,354 men had been mustered into the volunteer army of the United States. It is probable, however, by this time that the number must be about 40,000 in round numbers.

Several of the new major generals were at the war department endeavoring to arrange for the detail of their staffs and other matters necessary to their taking up active service. Among them were Generals Lee, Wilson and Wheeler. General Lee probably is under more pressure than any of his brother major generals in the appointment of his staff. There are at least 20 applicants for every place, a tribute to the popularity of the general. He declared he had not yet been able to complete his selection.

War department officials authorize the statement that no orders have been issued to mustering officers directing them to accept all regimental officers of volunteer troops appointed by governors of states regardless of physical qualifications. In a few cases, where governors were particularly anxious to commission certain officers who, ordinarily, would be rejected on the ground of physical debility, the mustering officers have been instructed to accept the services of the officers.

There was some discussion by the senate in executive session because none of the nominations for staff officers in the army, sent in by the president, were from the south. Senator Money raised the question when the reference of the nominations was made and he and Senators Bacon and Lindsay all commented upon the facts. Their speeches were not in the nature of fault-finding, but the omission they said was patent to all. Replies were made by Senators Hoar, Carter and Wilson. The last two stated that the far western section of the country had also failed to receive any recognition at the hands of the president in the matter of staff appointments. Senator Hoar said there were still many other nominations to be made and while he made no claim to being the president's mouthpiece he believed he would make an equitable geographical distribution of these officers. All the nominations for staff officers were referred to the military committee.

A BOLD ATTACK ON SPANISH THRONE.

Republican Deputy Says His Party Is Ready to Assume the Government.

MADRID, May 11.—There has been a stormy session in the chamber during the debate on the war funds. Salmeron, Republican, declared his party ready to form a government. A great uproar followed. The president threatened to expel Salmeron if he continued attacking the throne. Sagasta made a passionate appeal to the patriotism of members to vote war funds. The appeal was answered with a general affirmative cry.

When he finally obtained a hearing the president, Marquis Vega de Armijo, requested Senor Salmeron to withdraw the calumny. Senor Salmeron refused, whereupon the president named him and threatened to name him thrice if he continued his attacks upon the throne. As a result of this caution and of the persistent monarchist interruptions Senor Salmeron was compelled to desist.

Senor Sagasta, the premier, then rose and declared that anyone trying to show disunion among Spaniards when the nation was engaged in an international struggle was unworthy the name of Spaniards.

Senor Salmeron shouted: "I am a good Spaniard."

This exclamation was greeted with Monarchist shouts of "no, no. Out with him."

Senor Sagasta appealed to the patriotism of members and prayed the house to vote the "funds so necessary to conduct the war." His appeal was greeted with the general cry "we will vote immediately."

Senor Silvela, leader of the dissident Conservatives, said his party would abstain from further discussion, and was ready to vote the urgent war funds immediately, but he claimed the right to debate the other budgetary measures.

HAWAII BADLY NEEDED.

If She Declared Neutrality, It Would Injure Our Philippine Expedition.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The house committee on foreign affairs has met to consider the Hawaiian annexation resolution, but finally deferred the vote until tomorrow The delay was upon the request of the minority The committee stands 11 to 4 in favor of annexation

There was little done by the committee at the session aside from the examination of Lieutenant General Schofield, U S A, retired, Admiral John G. Walker, U. S. N., retired, both of whom warmly advocated the annexation Ex-Minister Lorin A. Thurston of Hawaii was also present.

General Schofield was asked as to the cost of fortifying the islands, and said he believed $500,000 would be all that was necessary to establish adequate fortifications. Some discussion was had as to the especial advantage the Hawaiian Islands would have in view of the present condition of affairs in the Philippines and a number of questions were asked by the committee on this point. Admiral Walker concurred in the views expressed by General Schofield. He said that the expedition now being organized by the government to go to the Philippines would have to stop at Honolulu, and it could not stop there if Hawaii was neutral and that Hawaiian neutrality would be extremely injurious to the United States.

United States Troops in Cuba

A Ship Load of Supplies Turned Over to the Insurgent Army.

SPAIN STARTS A FLYING SQUADRON.

Only Rumors as to the Whereabouts of the Cape Verde Fleet—The Charleston Sails Today With Supplies for Admiral Dewey—The Capture of Havana is Expected Some Time Next Week—Spain is Fitting out an Expedition for the Philippines.

The First Detachment Safely Landed.

KEY WEST, May 11.—[By Associated Press]—A Key West special says that the two companies of regulars which started for Cuba on the transport Gussie, yesterday, were safely landed at a point within fifty miles of Havana. The arms and supplies for the insurgent army, including ten thousand Springfield rifles, a large amount of ammunition and a lot of light field pieces, have been transferred to the Cubans.

Where is the Cape Verde Fleet?

LONDON, May 11.—[By Associated Press]—Inquiry aboard the vessels recently arrived from the Canary islands, Maderia, Teneriffe and Gibraltar shows that nothing has been seen of the Spanish fleet. The report that the Cape Verde squadron had returned to Cadiz is not believed on the stock exchange.

Will Have Havana Next Week.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—According to the best information obtainable, Sampson's fleet will return to the blockade squadron at Havana the latter part of this week, and by Tuesday of next week the capture of Cuba will be begun in earnest. Rear Admiral Sampson will begin an attack on Havana about the middle of next week. The land forces will attack the Cuban capital about the same time, and it is expected that in 48 hours the city will be in the hands of the Americans.

Spain Has Started a Flying Squadron.

LONDON, May 11.—A special from Cadiz, by way of Gibraltar, says that a Spanish flying squadron has started across the Atlantic. The fleet consists of four cruisers and four swift torpedo boat destroyers, with able officers and picked men for crews. A relief expedition is being prepared for the Philippines. It will be composed of two battalions of marines and eight thousand soldiers. In English naval and military circles this proposed expedition is looked upon as a mere bluff, for three reasons: Spain needs all her troops at home, in view of the uprising of the Carlists and the dissatisfaction existing generally; an expedition could not be fitted out inside of forty days, and it would not be possible for Spain to supply transports and warships with coal for a voyage of eight thousand miles. No news has been received to confirm the report that the Cape Verde fleet had returned to Cadiz

All Troops Leaving Chickamauga.

CHATTANOOGA, May 11.—[By Associated Press]—The Third and Sixth regiments of cavalry got away for Tampa today, and the Second cavalry will leave before night. Two infantry regiments are on the march to Ringgold, where they will take cars for Tampa, and by Friday all the regulars will be gone.

Dewey and Williams in Command.

NEW YORK, May 11.—[By Associated Press]—A Hongkong dispatch says that the insurgent chief, Aguinaldo, has issued a manifesto commanding his followers at Manila to obey all orders given by Admiral Dewey and United States Consul Williams. A number of wealthy Philippine families who are about to start from Hongkong for Manila have asked Consul Wildman to administer the oath of allegiance to the United States to them. The palaces owned by one family at Manila have been tendered the United States for the use of officers.

A State of Siege Throughout Spain.

MADRID, May 11.—Reinforcements for the Philippines are preparing, but censorship forbids details from being published. There are fresh bread riots at Cordova and Elche. Near Alicante the women are the leaders, but the rioters now cry out for a republic as well as for untaxed bread. The minister of the interior advises a state of siege for all Spain. Wheat in Madrid has risen 40 per cent

Off for the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—[By Associated Press]—The protected cruiser Charleston has been ordered to sail at once for Manila with ammunition and supplies for Admiral Dewey's fleet. She will leave San Francisco today.

Lee Will be the Governor.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—[By Associated Press]—At a cabinet meeting it was decided to appoint General Lee military governor of Cuba.

On the Way to Manila.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Dispatches from the City of Mexico say that the Spanish minister is authority for the statement that the fleet at Cape Verde has been divided, part of it going to Cadiz, and a squadron far superior in number and weight to Dewey's sailing for Manila.

THE TAX INCREASED.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—[By Associated Press]—The Senate finance committee increased the tax on manufactured tobacco from twelve cents—the House rate—to sixteen cents per pound The stock of tobacco on hand will not be taxed

The Senate finance committee has decided to reduce the tax on cigars from $4 to $3 50 per thousand cigarettes from $2 to $1 50 per thousand

MORE MEN FROM INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS May 11.—[By Associated Press]—Governor Mount has received an order to prepare another regiment for immediate service It will probably start Sunday for Mobile

ADMIRAL DEWEY.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—[By Associated Press]—Commodore George Dewey has been nominated rear admiral

Three Bodies Recovered

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 11.—[By Associated Press]—Three bodies have been taken from the ruins of the McCodden toy warehouse, at 819 Market street, which burned today, and others are supposed to be in the ruins

The Reading Hardware Company, National Wall Paper Co., and the Brainard & Armstrong Spool Silk Company, in adjoining buildings, suffered loss from water and smoke The total loss is five hundred thousand dollars, well insured. Possibly only three persons lost their lives. The killed are Miss Caldwell, typewriter William McCadden and Michael Quinn Three others are missing, the engineer fireman and porter.

Missionaries Threatened

SIERRA LEONE, May 11.—[By Associated Press]—The missionaries from the American Soudan mission have arrived here from the Marampha district They left owing to the threatening attitude of the natives

Poor Wheat Crop in California

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.—[By Associated Press]—The drouth will make the wheat crop unusually light in this state

St. Louis Selected.

NEW ORLEANS, May 11.—[By Associated Press]—The Grand Lodge of Elks selected St Louis for the next place for their annual meeting

A Man Who is Tired

All the time, owing to impoverished blood, should take Hood's Sarsaparilla to purify and enrich his blood and give him vitality and vigor

This condition of weakness and lack of energy is a natural consequence of the coming of warmer weather, which finds the system debilitated and the blood impure

A good spring medicine is a necessity with almost everyone Hood's Sarsaparilla is what the millions take in the spring Its great power to purify and enrich the blood and build up health is one of the facts of common experience

A Holy War.

Not now referring to the war between our country and Spain, but the great war against the saloon and all forms of vice, it is opportune to call attention to the 39th convention of the Sunday Schools of Ohio at Columbus, June 14 16 1898 A fine stereopticon lecture on "The Saloon and the Sunday School," is but one feature Many more just as attractive One fare both ways Mr Marion Lawrence, General Secretary, Toledo, will send full programme if asked

One Dollar to Columbus and Return

via Cleveland, Akron & Columbus railway, Sunday, May 15th Special train leaves Hudson at 6 a m Akron at 6 30 a m, making principal stops south. Carries elegant parlor cars and special baggage car for wheels (checked free) See five thousand of Ohio's gallant volunteer soldiery now encamped at Bullitt park Ask agents for particulars or write to C F Daly, general passenger agent

Many People Cannot Drink

Coffee at night It spoils their sleep You can drink Grain-O when you please and sleep like a top. For Grain-O does not stimulate; it nourishes, cheers and feeds Yet it looks and tastes like the best coffee. For nervous persons, young people and children Grain-O is the perfect drink. Made from pure grains. Get a package from your grocer today. Try it in place of coffee. 15 and 25c.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

SUGAR BEETS.

Their Profitable Culture—Chemical Fertilizers and Short Rotation.

The following practical points in regard to the profitable culture of the sugar beet are presented by a correspondent in The Country Gentleman:

The end of the campaign for 1897 at the Norfolk (Neb.) beet sugar plant gives an average yield in sugar of nearly 190 pounds per ton of beets. If an average price of $4 per ton is paid the farmer, there can be but little profit left for the sugar company. Under fairly average conditions sugar cane will produce twice the yield per ton. Sugar beets, however, will make a much better showing than this if properly grown. The mistake most farmers make is in growing a heavy crop at the expense of the sugar content. It is doubtful if more than 15 tons per acre can be grown with safety unless the quickly available chemical manures are used very liberally, and, what is of fully equal importance, used very intelligently.

By working plenty of barnyard manure into the soil a heavy crop may be made, but the sugar content will be low. The mineral fertilizers of barnyard manure are slow acting as compared with its ammonia. To get an idea of how much importance the mineral fertilizers are to sugar beets it is only necessary to compare the chemical analysis with the same figures for a staple crop such as corn. In the corn plant for every 100 pounds of nitrogen taken up by the crop there must also be taken up 315 pounds of phosphoric acid and 255 pounds of potash; for the sugar beet crop each 100 pounds of nitrogen must have to go with them 215 pounds of phosphoric acid and 445 pounds of potash. It is plainly evident, therefore, that a manure which gives very good results on corn will not answer for sugar beets. Furthermore, the corn plant has a wide reaching root system and can forage for plant food, while the sugar beet root system is confined to narrow limits, and the soil must be fed far more liberally.

It is now generally understood that sugar beets should follow a cultivated crop—that is, the ground should have been worked thoroughly the previous year, not only in order that the weeds may be well subdued, but also that the soil may be in a fine open condition. Corn is the ideal crop to precede sugar beets, as it answers all the requirements. A clover sod will answer, but it must be plowed late in the fall and thoroughly cross plowed in the spring. A short rotation should be used, as a sugar beet farmer is something of a specialist and should keep his soil in his specialty as much as possible. A fair rotation would be corn with crimson clover or other suitable legume broadcasted in August and the clover crop plowed under as late in the fall as possible. Cross plow the next year as early as possible and plant beets, to be followed the next year by corn—in fact, a two year rotation.

By this rotation all the farmyard manure should be used on the corn, with an application of about 400 pounds of kainit or 100 pounds of muriate of potash in July for the legume. On the sugar beets only chemical fertilizers should be used, and the applications per acre should be not less than 1,000 pounds of a fertilizer of the following analysis: Ammonia, 6 per cent; potash, 8 per cent; phosphoric acid, available, 6 per cent. The potash used should be in the form of sulphate unless it is applied the previous fall, when kainit or muriate may be used with perfect safety.

If the soil is in very good condition, even heavier applications may be used profitably, but the soil must be in a very fertile condition. It is a well tried maxim that the more fertilizer you use the more you can profitably use. A soil which produces but ten tons of fair sugar beets per acre may in a few years be made to produce 15 tons and of a much higher quality. It is all a matter of systematic fertilization.

Asparagus Under Irrigation.

The number of farmer's gardens in which we look in vain for an asparagus bed is a source of remark by the Denver Field and Farm, which comments thus: After once it is made and planted it requires less labor than almost any other part of the garden, and it yields in actual cash value as much or more than the same amount of ground would if planted to any other crop. Then it has a special value in that it furnishes a delightful, succulent dish for the table before any other green thing is available, with the possible exception of rhubarb and lasts until supplanted with anabundance of peas and beans. If any of our readers are deficient in this matter, we hope they will remedy it the coming spring. Good 1-year-old plants are better than 2 or 3 year olds, and 75 will make a bed large enough for any family. Conover's Colossal is an old and well known variety Columbia Mammoth White is a newer type and is an excellent variety. The asparagus plant thrives wonderfully on rich soil with plenty of irrigation.

Codling Moths In Cellars.

Wherever the codling moth is prevalent something may be done to destroy it by keeping close watch of cellar windows where apples are kept. Apples in the cellar are usually kept much too warm, and this causes the worm to hatch out much earlier than it would if they were buried under the snow. We have often found these moths at cellar windows in March, and sometimes as early as February. There can be no doubt that the moths live until the apples are set, and then deposit their eggs in them, even when they have been hatched unusually early —American Cultivator.

POPULAR WRITERS.

Personal Notoriety Has Little to Do With an Author's Success.

Personal publicity, the sort that comes from the distribution of biographical details and the publication of likenesses, may be commercially useful to some purveyors of public entertainment, but it seems probable that there has been an overestimation of its value to the makers of books. One of the most popular books ever written was "Alice In Wonderland." Its distribution must have been enormous and doubtless it still goes vigorously on, but who had ever seen a likeness of the man who wrote it? When Dr. Dodgson died the other day and the newspapers told who he was and what title he had to be held in grateful memory, thousands of his debtors identified him for the first time as Lewis Carroll, the author of the inimitable stories that are almost as familiar to contemporary children as "Mother Goose." Dr. Dodgson liked peace and a quiet life and very cordially disliked notoriety. Like many wise people, he found great pleasure and recreation in the companionship of nice children, and for their amusement he concocted two of the queerest and most original and delightful books that ever were written. But he never considered that merely because his books became famous there was any need that he should become famous too.

No modest author need hesitate to produce a masterpiece or even a popular novel (which need not be a masterpiece and usually isn't one) for fear that his success will involve the sacrifice of a reasonable privacy. His book must be published if its worth is to be fairly tested, but that he should be published, too, is not at all indispensable. If he chooses not to have his likeness run in the advertising columns of the newspapers, he can keep it out, and his book won't suffer; if he prefers that his personal idiosyncrasies and circumstances should not be discussed, that, too, can be accomplished in great measure without much trouble. The only things the public absolutely requires from writers in exchange for its favors are ideas and good writing. Everything else is thrown in and may in most cases be easily and safely withheld.—"The Point of View" in Scribner's.

ENGLISH OFFICE SEEKERS.

A Parliamentary Candidate Is Allowed a Certain Latitude of Independence.

Let us suppose that the Birmingham Liberal association, for instance, is anxious to secure a candidate to contest one of the parliamentary divisions of the city. The members of the committee, most of them solid business men, who are in politics "for their health," and who neither ask for nor desire any reward, meet to discuss the situation. If it happens that any local Liberal of prominence and good standing is available, an invitation is sent to him to stand for the constituency. If not, a conference is held with the central association in London, on whose books are the names of most of the aspiring Liberals in the country. The candidate arrives in Birmingham and issues his address to the electors. Here, again, one notices a contrast with the cast iron rigidity of the American system. A candidate for congress or a state governorship is supposed to have no private opinions whatever. He is put forward as the party's representative and has to swallow the party's programme, whether he likes or not. An English candidate is not called upon to sacrifice so much to his country's welfare. He is allowed a certain latitude of independence. Our Birmingham candidate, for instance, knows, of course, what are the main tenets of the Liberal faith, but he need not necessarily subscribe to all its articles. With the gregarious instinct of politicians, the odds are that he will not differ from them on any material point. But he may, and still be the party candidate. He makes his own little platform and runs on it to suit himself.—Chautauquan.

A Virginian Country Store.

A glance at the walls and the showcases made it plain that one store was enough for the village, writes Bradford Torrey in The Atlantic. You had only to ask for what you wanted—a shotgun, a revolver, a violin case, a shovel, a plug of tobacco, a pound of sugar, a coffeepot, a dress pattern, a ribbon, a necktie, a pair of trousers, or what not.

The place was like a beehive; customers of both sexes and both colors going and coming with a ceaseless buzz of gossip and bargaining, while the proprietor and his clerks—two of them smoking cigarettes—bustled to and fro behind the counters, improving the shining hour. One strapping young colored man standing near me inquired for suspenders, and, on being shown them, selected without hesitation (it is a good customer who knows his own mind) a brilliant yellow pair embroidered or edged with equally brilliant red. And having bought them at an outlay of 12 cents, he proceeded to the piazza, where he took off his coat and put them on That was what he had bought them for. His taste was impressionistic, I thought He believed in the primary colors.

More Than Laconic.

"Henrietta," said Mr. Meekton, "you know you said almost two hours ago you were going to tell me just how much you thought the average man amounted to."

She turned upon him a look of silent inquiry.

"You have said absolutely nothing since then."

"Well," she answered, "that's what I think he amounts to."—Washington Star.

To clarify vinegar and even muddy wine pour into a bottle of it half a teacupful of fresh, sweet milk and let the whole stand for 24 hours. As the sediment will settle to the bottom with the curdled milk the clear liquid may then be poured off into another bottle.

THE RUBBER BAND

The Manufacture of this Useful Article Has Become an Enormous Industry

"It is surprising the number of rubber bands that are used in the mercantile business these days," said a down town druggist a few nights ago, as he quickly snapped one around a five-cent package of sodium bicarbonate for a woman customer.

"We use hundreds of them every day where as formerly we used twine. The manufacture of rubber bands has become an enormous industry in this country, particularly during the last few years. It is not half a dozen years ago hardly that rubber bands were used almost solely for filing papers and documents, and you seldom saw them used outside of a city hall or court house. Now you will scarcely find a drug store or grocery that does not use them more or less in place of twine in putting up the smaller packages.

"In the drug business the rubber band has become almost an indispensable article. A band may be adjusted about a package in one-third of the time that it takes to wind the twine around and break it off, as in the old way And then the package can be made more symmetrical than by the old method. Often in using twine one gets the package out of shape, and a clerk who is interested in his work does not like to allow a package to leave his hands in such a condition. Still it can't be avoided when one is in a hurry.

"Women particularly like rubber bands, and, as a rule, save them. It may not be generally known that a rubber band is the best known article for cleaning the teeth. I mean for removing the accumulations between the teeth and where the brush will not reach. Did you ever try it? No? Well, you do it and see if what I say is not the truth. The elasticity of rubber makes it much easier to penetrate between teeth that are closest together, and it is far superior to a silken thread, which is used by many. Women also find rubber bands handy for elastic mouths in work bags and small pouches."—Washington Star.

Spain's Queen Regent.

Maria Christina, queen regent of Spain, is the most influential personage in that land during the present momentous crisis of its fortunes. The maintenance of peace between Spain and the United States is said to have been due in large measure to her conservatism, tact and sagacity in facilitating a change of ministry and enabling Sagasta to recall Weyler from Cuba at an opportune moment. Maria Christina is by birth an Austrian grand duchess, a daughter of the Archduke Karl Ferdinand and his second wife, the Archduchess Elizabeth. She was noted in her youth for her beauty and amiability, and she has shown during her career in Spain that she possesses keen intelligence and judgment, the most desirable traits of the Hapsburg Lorraine house. Alfonso XIII. was born in 1886, after his father's death. His mother has been the regent during his minority, and, although an Austrian by birth, she has commanded the royal support of her Spanish subjects. If she had been queen in her own right she could not have exercised greater power and influence. The education of her son has been her chief care, and she has directed it with common sense and maternal affection. She has also faced all the responsibilities of government with courage and firmness. She is a wise queen and a model woman, and her great ambition is to preserve the monarchy for her son. Whether she succeeds or fails in this supreme object depends mainly upon the pacification of Cuba and the prevention of any difficulties with the United States. She is undoubtedly the most powerful champion of peace in Spain, and it is stated that she has exerted herself strongly during recent months to bring about a change of policy in Cuba.—

Carried Hose Up Sixteen Stories.

Several thousand people watched Carl Eldfeldt and PatrickHickey, members of Truck 1, carry a lead of hose from a chemical engine up sixteen stories on the fire escape of the Monadnock building. As the two firemen neared the top of their perilous ascent up the slender iron ladder the crowd cheered. Most of the spectators thought it was an exhibition drill, but the arrival of more fire apparatus and the appearance at all the upper windows of anxious looking tenants soon undeceived them. The enthusiasm of the crowd again demonstrated itself when the last platform at the sixteenth story window was reached and the two truckmen disappeared into the building. The 350 feet of hose had been carried up to the top of the building in less than two minutes. The fire occurred in the storeroom of the Perkins Electric Switch Manufacturing Company on the seventeenth floor. Many of the tenants of the building, however, knew nothing of the fire for some time after. On each floor of the building leads of hose are connected directly with the house pumps. The fire was practically out when truckmen Eldfeldt and Hickey appeared with their line from the chemical, and they finished the job in short order. It took every inch of the 350 feet of hose the chemical carried to reach the blaze, and this was done only by getting it up on a straight line by the fire escape—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Washington Compared to Hannibal

With a beaten and defeated army operating against overwhelming odds, he had inflicted upon the enemy two severe defeats. No greater feat can be performed in war than this. That which put Hannibal at the head of all great commanders was that he won his astonishing victories under the same conditions. There was one great military genius in Europe when Washington was fighting this short campaign in New Jersey—Frederick of Prussia. Looking over the accounts of the Trenton and Princeton battles, he is reported to have said that it was the greatest campaign of the century. The small numbers engaged did not blind the victor of Rossbach and Leutnen. He did not mean that the campaign was great from the number of men involved or the territory conquered, but great in its conception, and as an illustration of the highest skill in the art of war under the most adverse conditions.

The Successful Remedy for NASAL CATARRH

must be non-irritating, easy of application, and one that will by its own action reach the inflamed and diseased surfaces.

ELY'S CREAM BALM combines the important requisites of quick action and specific curative powers with perfect safety to the patient. This agreeable remedy has mastered catarrh as nothing else has, and both physicians and patients freely concede this fact. All druggists cheerfully acknowledge that in it the acme of pharmaceutical skill has been reached. The most distressing symptoms quickly yield to it. In acute cases the Balm imparts almost instant relief.

By Absorption.

Catarrhal sufferers should remember that Ely's Cream Balm is the only catarrh remedy which is *quickly and thoroughly absorbed* by the diseased membrane. It *does not dry up the secretions*, but changes them to a limpid and odorless condition, and finally to a natural and healthy character.

The Balm can be found at any drug store, or by sending 50 cents to Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York, it will be mailed.

Full directions with each package.

Cream Balm opens and cleanses the nasal passages, allays inflammation, thereby stopping pain in the head, heals and protects the membrane and restores the senses of the tase and smell. The Balm is applied directly into the nostrils.

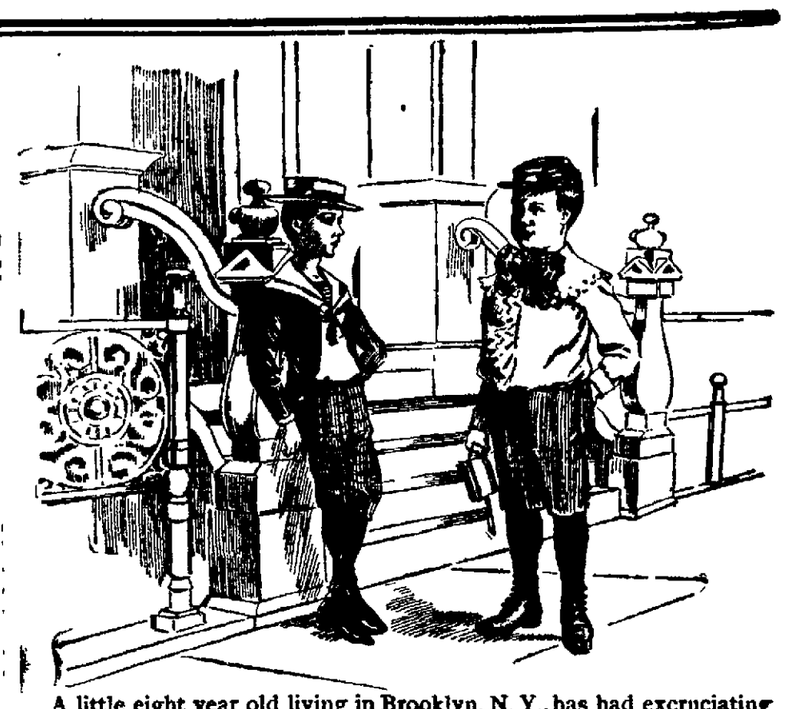
NONBURN
BUILDING PAPER.
500 SQUARE FEET
TO EACH ROLL—36" WIDE—
ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.

Why add to the inflammability of your **Dwelling** or **Business Building** by the use of combustible building papers?

Nonburn is an absolutely Fire-Proof sheathing and can be had for about the same cost as "burnable" papers.

Nonburn acts as a barrier to flames, and will not throw off that stifling smoke which so endangers life in case of fire

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR "NONBURN."
H. W. JOHNS M'F'G CO.,
100 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.
CHICAGO BOSTON. PHILADELPHIA.

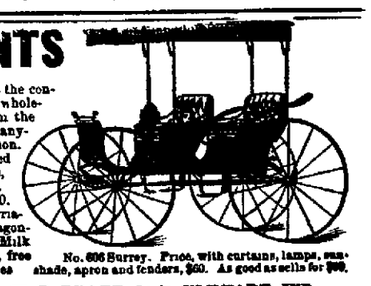


A little eight year old living in Brooklyn, N. Y., has had excruciating spells of indigestion. He looked scrawny and was so generally miserable that his mother said Eddie had rather go hungry than not because his food distressed him so. She had tried so many remedies without avail that she had become about discouraged, but the remarkable change wrought in a little playmate of his by the use of Ripans Tabules finally induced her to give them to her son. Three times a day for several weeks he took half a Tabule. "Did you ever see such a changed boy?" was the exclamation of his mother recently to a friend who had not seen him for two months. "His peevishness and the other miserable symptoms have been effectually routed by the Tabules. It seems almost like a miracle to me," she continued, "to see him and his food on such good terms. There is now no catering to his capricious appetite and that alone makes my life much easier." Ripans Tabules have taken up a permanent residence in the medicine closet of that family.

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS

but have sold direct to the consumer for 25 years at wholesale prices, saving him the dealer's profits. Ship anywhere for examination. Everything warranted 118 styles of Vehicles, 55 styles of Harness. Top Buggies, $36 to $70. Surreys, $50 to $125. Carriages, Phaetons, Traps, Wagonettes, Spring-Road and Milk Wagons. Send for large, free Catalogue of all our styles



No. 77. Surrey Harness. Price, $18.00. As good as sells for $25

No. 606 Surrey. Price, with curtains, lamps, sunshade, apron and fenders, $60. As good as sells for $90.

ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO. W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

Your Hat

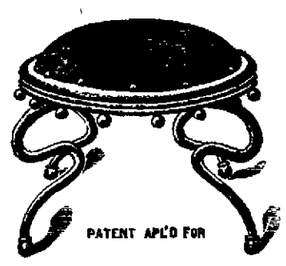
Is one of the most important features of your apparel. Put on the best clothes, and wear a shabby hat and you queer your entire appearance. No need to do so. You know we can furnish you good clothing & furnishings, and we can also furnish you good Hats. We're offering a good stylish Derby or Tourist at $1.50 When we say good we meanit, for it is without a rival in Stark County for quality and reasonable cost.

C. M. WHITMAN,
CASH CLOTHING AND HAT HOUSE. MASSILLON, O.

MAY BARGAINS!

Something New in Foot-stools

A partial clearance Sale. Just when you are thinking of this class of goods. Probably just when you want to buy. Only 75cts



PATENT APL'D FOR

Side Boards, Fine Bed Room Suites, Dining Tables, Fine Couches, Odd Chairs, Divans, Parlor Suites, positively will be sold at some price. A comparison of prices here you can appreciate only by seeing the goods Discounts vary. In some cases you will get 30 per cent, and in no case on above goods will you get less than 15 per cent deduction from the marked value. This stock is by far the most complete, comprising the greatest variety of styles, found in Stark Co. COME EARLY and secure some of the great BARGAINS we have ever offered.

GASOLINE STOVES! REFRIGERATORS!
AT LOWEST PRICES } Two burner Gasoline Stove, only $2,98 Refrigerators from $6 00 up.

Carpets. Seeing is buying here. Beautiful designs in all weaves & qualities. Prices as Low as the Lowest

STOVES. See Our New Labelle, only $12.75, 8x18, equal to any $16.00 Stove sold elsewhere. With Bracket Reservoir, only $18 75, usually sold for $22.00.

THE VICTOR BICYCLE WITH LINE SPROCKET.

Only $40. By an especial arrangement with the Factory we will furnish the new 1898 Victor at this Price THE STRAIGHT LINE SPROCKET is only used by the Victor.

The Thomas Bicycles Lead Them All.

For Style and Swiftness they are Fast Wheels. We are closing out Samples of all makes of Bicycles, except Victor and Thomas. Good Wheels for Ladies only $23.50.

MAY BARGAINS AT

Benedict's White Palace!

63 and 65 South Erie Street.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS

Soft Ginger Cake.—Mix one egg one-half cup of butter together; add one cup of molasses, then dissolve two teaspoonfuls of soda in half a cup of lukewarm milk and pour it in. Next put in a teaspoonful of allspice, a teaspoonful of ginger, and a teaspoonful of cinnamon; add two cups of flour; bake the cake in a good-sized dripping pan, well buttered, and bake slowly.

Steamed Indian Pudding.—Beat the yolks of two eggs with one-half cup of sugar; add a cup of milk, half a cup of cream, a pint of cornmeal, through which has been sifted two level teaspoonfuls baking powder, and, lastly, the beaten whites of two eggs (the eggs should be beaten with a saltspoonful of salt); put in a pudding mould, leaving room to swell, and steam two hours. Sauce.—Cream half a cup of butter; stir in a cup of sugar, and just before serving add a cup plum preserves.

Chocolate Puffs.—One pound of sugar, sifted, one pound of chocolate chopped very fine; mix together, and stir into it the beaten white of an egg; continue stirring until it is a stiff paste. Drop the mixture on sugared paper in spoonfuls, and bake in a slow oven.

Tea Cake.—One egg, one cup of sugar, one cup of sweet milk, a piece of butter the size of an egg, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one pint of flour. This cake is good eaten when warm.

Hot Cheese Sandwich.—Hot cheese sandwiches are particularly nice for Sunday evening tea, and are a great favorite with men. Slice the bread very thin and cut it round with a large biscuit cutter. Put a thick layer of grated cheese between the two forms, sprinkle with salt and a dash of cayenne pepper, and press the round pieces of bread well together. Fry them to a delicious brown on each side, in equal parts of hot lard and butter, and serve very hot.

Keeping a Meal Hot.—When it is necessary to keep a meal hot for a belated comer, do not set the plate holding the food in a hot oven, thus discoloring the china as well as drying the food; instead, place the plate upon the fire over a pan of boiling water, covering the plate with a pan that will just fit over the edge of the plate. The food will keep hot, and there will be enough steam from the boiling water in the lower pan to keep the plate moist and prevent the contents becoming dried.

Fancy Towels.

In the accompanying engraving we have grouped three of the most novel designs into which damask towels can be converted. The top one is intended to be tacked up behind the wash-stand to serve as a wall protector. The one to the left below is by a little fitting turned into what is termed at our "art stores" a "combing cape," to throw around the shoulders while dressing the hair. This is made by folding the towel together, cutting an opening in the middle for the neck; then open one side of it and fit it over the shoulders. Bind

Towels, Useful and Ornamental.

it around the neck and down the front with white linen braid or tape. The ribbons used to tie it together should correspond with the color in the towel. The pink and white and blue and white towels are prettiest for this purpose and they stand washing as well as red ones. The apron on the right lower corner will scarcely require a description. One end of the towel is folded over, and is slightly gathered across the top and attached to a cord and tassel that confines it around the waist, or a ribbon may be used if preferred.

Beauty Hints.

If you would preserve the velvety softness of the skin be quite as particular not to wash your face too soon after coming in out of the wind as before going out into it, as both are chapping the delicate outer cuticle and making it red and scaly looking.

A veil is undoubtedly a great protection to the face in extreme weather, but when the air is so cold as to convert the breath into vapor it defeats its purpose, as chapped lips and chin result from the contact.

The secret of beauty on a cold day is warm clothing. A substantial flannel petticoat and a long-sleeved woolen vest will do more to cure a red nose than all the lotions known to complexionists and chemists.

No woman can walk well with half-frozen feet, so if you would preserve an easy, springy gait, see to it that your shoes are roomy and that the leather is sufficiently soft and pliable to allow free circulation of the blood.

Cooking Club for Servant Girls.

At last a club for servant girls is to be organized.

The scheme is the outgrowth of a long cherished idea of Mrs. Juliet Corson, whose dearest wish up to the time of her death was to found a home and school for such girls as looked forward to earning their living as domestics. Her plan, which she called the Home and Farm School Community, and which was of a philanthropic nature has been necessarily altered, but the main features remain. The rooms of the club will be in the Central Palace on Broadway, and opportunities for the study of all branches of domestic science will be provided.

It will be seen that such a club comprehends the education of the future domestics as well as the pleasure and assistance of the present; and thus tends to bring nearer the day when the servant girls problem will not be one of the most perplexing and annoying that womankind has to encounter.

THE GARDEN

Cantaloupes From a New Country that Have Become Popular in the East.

The extra quality of cantaloupes raised at Rocky Ford, Col., and which have been so exceedingly popular at New York, Boston and other eastern cities, is due not so much to any particular method of culture, as to the adaptability of the soil and climate to the production of a very sweet and highly flavored melon. There is a section of country extending up and down the Arkansas valley about twenty miles, where the growing of melons and cantaloupes has become an extensive industry, and the area wherein just as good cantaloupes can be produced probably extends much farther down the valley, all though it has not yet been tested.

The best soil for the cantaloupe is a sandy loam, although they are grown successfully on a heavier clay loam. The soil when first broken is best and after having produced three or four crops is renewed by seeding to alfalfa or clover and plowing under after a year or so. The Netted Gem is the variety grown exclusively for market. It is a good shipper, oblong in shape, and, weighing from one to one and a half pounds, is just the size demanded in most markets. It is early and has a green flesh, is well netted and in this section yields large crops.

The ground is irrigated before plowing, unless left in good moist condition from winter snows. It is turned over to a depth of from four to eight inches and after harrowing and dragging, is furrowed out in the direction the water is to run in irrigating. The furrows are run every six feet and hills planted along the edge at a distance of nine feet apart. A hoe is used in planting the hill being made from the edge of furrow back about four or six inches and the same length; five or six seeds are scattered in and covered to a depth of two inches, the top soil being firmed with the back of the hoe. After the plants have got well started they are thinned to three of the strongest plants in each hill.

It is generally considered best to plant cantaloupes just as early as danger of frost is past, about May 1 in this section, or about the time corn is planted. A fine-tooth or five-shovel cultivator is used in cultivating. They are cultivated both ways until the vines begin to spread, when they are only cultivated both ways until the vines and in all cases care must be exercised not to go too close to the hill, as the roots spread out as far as the vines ordinarily. No attention is paid to the furrows when cultivating and they are reopened just before each irrigation. The furrows must be made on the same side of the rows each time as the roots would be injured if they were run on the opposite side after the plants have got some size. The hoe is used frequently in loosening the earth around the hill.

Much care is needed in picking and packing and the patches must be gone over every morning and the most successful growers pick them both morning and evening. For shipment to distant markets, the cantaloupes are never allowed to take on the yellowish cast but are picked when quite green in appearance, the main indication of ripeness being the readiness with which they part from the vine. When ready to pick the skin will break around the stem and the slightest touch will break the cantaloupe from the stem. Crates holding about forty-five cantaloupes are used for shipping and in order to hold the reputation which these goods possess they must pass a close inspection before going into the refrigerator cars in which they are sent to the eastern markets.—Frank Crowley, Otero Co., Col.

Destructive Methods of Taking Fish.

The man who catches and kills more fish than he can use or fish that have not spawned at least once, or uses devices which assist in depopulating the waters, is an enemy of the community in which he operates, because by his practices he deprives others of a useful food, and at the same time of the benefits which are derived from visiting anglers. There can be no hope for a maintenance, let alone an increase of the food fish supply, where there is an unrestricted use of fyke nets, set lines, fish baskets and fish weirs. The conscientious and public-spirited man will never kill more fish than he can dispose of for food purposes, nor kill a fish which has not reached a spawning age or when spawning; nor will he use a device which will assist in depopulating the water.

Foals in Horse Breeding.

In no other branch of horse breeding must more discrimination be exercised than in breeding for road and track. Speed, being the prime qualification, is valueless unless accompanied by a sound conformation that will stand the severe test of road and track work. Fair size should be maintained, so if the breeder's product lacks the extreme speed necessary for racing purposes it will be of value as a road horse. For the same reason beauty and style should always be considered in selecting sire and dam.

Ripening Cream for Churning.

A proper degree of acidity in the cream is required to produce the best quality of butter. It matters not how this acidity is produced, whether by time or the mixure of some form of lactic acid. It may be produced by the addition of sour milk to the fresh cream in quantity of one pint of the milk to ten gallons of cream. A thorough stirring to diffuse the acid will cause it to begin at once on the sweet cream and in twenty-four hours it will be brought into the right condition for churning.

Grow Good Chickens.

Thirteen cents a pound is a small price to receive for chickens, yet the price is kept down by the bulk of stock brought to market being so inferior in quality. Small, poor, scraggy birds, half-dressed, tell a story no one can question. The dollars run out, and not into, the pocket of the owner of such stock, while all better goods are injured by the quantity of the poorer thrown on the market. Why not grow good chickens or none at all?—Maine Farmer.

THE BEST LAYERS

Feed and Care Go a Great Ways when the Egg Question is Considered.

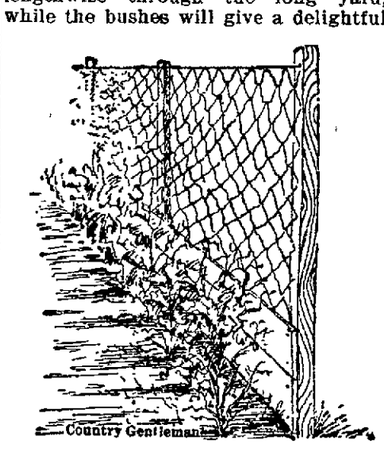
Once upon a time—and not so very long ago, either—I had some remarks to make about winter laying. Well, it occurred to me, on reading the article when it appeared in cold type, that there was just one thing I had left out, namely: the egg producers themselves.

To be sure, feed and care go a great ways when the egg question is considered, but the hens themselves are influential—some more so than others. There is one thing which I think everybody who knows—or thinks he knows—anything about fowls has made up his mind about, and that is that pullets lay more eggs than hens. I think I have rarely heard this disputed. Probably in the best laying season a yard of hens may lay as many eggs as the same number of pullets, but this is not so all the year round. The best winter layers are pullets. More than that, pullets that lay all winter—not forced to do so, but doing so naturally—are strong layers of large eggs when the hatching season is on hand. We are told that hens are the best breeders, in that they lay larger eggs than pullets, and consequently produce larger chickens. This is correct as far as it goes; but pullets may put more vitality into their eggs and produce stronger chickens, which may in time outgrow the chickens of the hens. Of course, I mean the eggs of well grown and matured pullets, which have done good service in the egg line, and not pullets which have only just commenced laying.

But this is not exactly what I started to write about. Winter laying—not for this winter, but for next winter—in order to make a truly successful thing of it, commences now. Asiatic pullets should be hatched in March or April; the medium breeds in March, April and May; the Leghorns, to make winter layers, can be hatched any time before July—some say any time before August—but July pullets should have extra care to lay many eggs before December. Therefore the possibilities for successful poultry farming must commence early, and the man or woman who proposes to do it ought to raise the pullets. To be sure pullets can be bought sometimes; that many there are who think so is evident, or I would not have so many letters every year for Leghorn pullets by the hundred, for layers. Here, too, is an item for poultry farmers to consider. Why not raise pullets and sell them in the fall to those who are forever trying to buy? I will not anticipate the probable answer.—N. D. Forbes, in Poultry Monthly.

Berry Bushes in Chicken Runs.

It is of the gratest importance that that there be shade in the poultry-yard. Poultry will not do well without it. Many poultrymen plant plum trees in the runs, but it takes time for these to produce any great amount of shade. The cut shows a plan that gives both profit and shade at once, and both with but little waiting. A row of raspberry bushes is set lengthwise along one side of the run. Such a row does not interfere with the running of a cultivator lengthwise through the long yard, while the bushes will give a delightful



shade for the fowls, or chicks, in hot weather. The poultry will hardly eat a berry, either ripe or green, and will keep all weeds down as fast as they appear. The fruit thus produced is almost clear gain, while serving several beneficial purposes—not only supplying shade, but preventing hens' flying over the wire netting. They will rarely fly up over bushes and a wire fence beyond the bushes. Where there is trouble in keeping the fowls from going over the fence, a row of bushes can be set completely around the inside.

Squab Broilers.

The proprietor of a large poultry farm recently showed a telegraph order for one hundred pairs of "squab broilers," which were to weigh a pound apiece killed and with the feathers off, and the price for which was $1.25 a pair. That is 62½ cents apiece, or 62½ cents a pound for chickens. A letter, a part of the correspondence preceding that telegraph order, said the chickens must be plump and full breasted, and of just about a pound weight, dressed; an ounce more or an ounce less didn't matter, if the birds averaged a pound each, but they must be plump and full breasted, in other words, must be first class chickens.

It won't do in filling such an order to stick a few leaner, poorer birds into the lot. That would make the whole lot grade "second quality," and knock the price down to 80 or 90 cents a pair. If the goods were right the price was all right, and the market would take all that he could ship,—of the best quality.

The McKinley Strawberry.

Among the newer varieties of strawberries the McKinley promises well. The growth of the vine is vigorous, with dark green, healthy foliage. The berry is of dark crimson color and quite firm. It ripens early and is perfect in blossom. The berry is large and this may prove that it will be too soft for shipment to distant markets. The variety, as tested on a moderately rich, sandy soil, seems to be well worthy of cultivation, but it should be tested on the grower's own grounds before planting largely of it.

The secret of success in sugar making is neatness and dispatch in changing the sap to sugar before fermentation.

Fireproof Rope.

Canadian and Italian asbestus will find a serious competitor in the blue asbestus recently discovered in the Cape Colony, since the South African product is less than half as heavy and furnishes fibers considerably finer and longer than any other. The South African fiber has been worked into webs, which are but little inferior to those made of vegetable fiber and are absolutely fireproof. Twine, cord and rope made of this blue asbestus will not only resist fire, but also most of the known chemicals, corrosive vapors and atmospheric influences. These qualities will open a new field for the employment of asbestus fabrics in chemical laboratories and for the calking of chemical apparatus.

In order to test the resistance of the new material a blue asbestus rope of about three-fourths of an inch in diameter was weighted at one end with 220 pounds and exposed to a constant flame from a large gas jet, so that the rope for a considerable length was surrounded by fire. The cord only broke after 22 hours. Still it was a trifle lighter than a rope of the same diameter made of Russian hemp. Compared with a new hemp rope, the asbestus rope has two-thirds of its strength, but as the ropes get older the proportion is altered in favor of asbestus ropes, since they suffer but very little from the influences of the atmosphere.

Another novel application of this material is the working of blue asbestus fiber into mattresses for hospitals. They are cooler in summer and warmer in winter than those made either of animal hair or vegetable fiber, and no vermin can live in this mattress. Experiments are now being made of working this fiber into cloth for firemen's apparel. Of course the long fiber of blue asbestus can also be employed for all the uses to which white asbestus has been put heretofore. While a trifle more expensive, its superior qualities made it well worth the difference.—Philadelphia Record.

BAR-BEN

IT STRENGTHENS THE NERVES!

BAR-BEN is strictly a Brain, Blood and Nerve Food. It creates solid flesh, muscle and strength, clears the brain, makes the blood pure and rich and causes a general feeling of health, strength and renewed vitality. The generative organs are helped to regain their normal powers and the sufferer is immediately made conscious of direct benefit. **BAR-BEN** is the result of over 20 years' experience in the treatment of the nervous disorders of man and woman. It is purely an animal and vegetable extract, contains no poisonous substances, and is prepared in sugar coated tablets, easy to take. **BAR-BEN** is for sale at all drug stores, a 60-dose box for **50 cents**, enough for one or two months treatment. In cases of premature loss of vitality, **BAR-BEN** is a prompt, absolute and permanent specific, producing results with out a parallel in the history of medicine. In complicated cases our remedy may be taken at home under our directions or we will pay railroad fares and hotel bills for any case we undertake and who prefers to come to us for treatment, if we fail to cure. We answer all letters in plain envelope and hold all correspondence strictly confidential. A certain test would be to buy a box of your druggist, or send us $1.00 for a 60-dose box with special instructions to suit your case.

Drs. Barton and Benson,
Suite 55 38 Public Sq., Cleveland, O

Insist on getting the genuine

BAR-BEN

It strengthens the nerves

A 60 dose box for 50 cents.

Z. T. Baltzly, 15-17 Opera Block; J. M. Schuckers, 37 East Main Street, corner Mill; and Chas. W. Cupples, 153 West Tremont street, Massillon.

A Bullet In His Heart.

"It is generally thought that a man cannot live very long after getting a bullet in his heart," said a South Carolinian, "but there is an instance on record in my state of a man carrying a bullet in his heart five weeks before death. The matter is fully authenticated, the post mortem examination having been made by Dr. Curran B. Earle, a nephew of the late United States Senator Earle. The wounded man was named Tom Ferguson, and he was shot by a negro named Dock Chaney at Greenville, S. C. Ferguson lived five weeks, and at the post mortem examination a 32 caliber bullet was found firmly imbedded in the exterior wall of the heart. The cause of Ferguson's death was the inundation of the pericardial cavity, which impeded the action of the heart, which in plain English means that the cavity surrounding the heart was punctured and flooded to such an extent that the heart was prevented from beating. This carrying a bullet in the heart is a remarkable case, but the physicians were not able to say, without tedious research, whether it has a like in the medical records or not. A patient, it is said, may live several days with a wounded heart, and a metaphorical wound, however severe, may not shorten his life at all, but the cases, if any, where one carried a bullet in this sensitive organ so long are few and far between."—Washington Star.

SKIN DISEASES

of every nature, from mere pimples to most obstinate Eczema, Erysipelas, Ulcers, and all eruptions, are quickly, pleasantly, permanently cured by

HEISKELL'S OINTMENT.

The skin is made clear, smooth, soft and healthy, and is kept so by the use of

HEISKELL'S SOAP.

It is an absolutely pure soap, combined with medicinal gums and herbs, soothing and healing in its effect. Sold by all Druggists. Ointment, 50 cts. a box; Soap, 25 cts. a cake.

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CALIFORNIA IN THREE DAYS

THE PACIFIC EXPRESS

—VIA—

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THE INDEPENDENT.

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60 N. Erie Street, - - MASSILLON, O.

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DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bammerlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad), and Bert Hankin's News stand in North Mill street.

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1898.

Admiral Nelson said of the Spaniards, "In times of peace they are great braggadocios, in times of war great cowards, but great thieves all the time.

In nearly every instance, outbreaks of yellow fever in the United States have been traceable to Cuba, and in most cases directly to Havana. If we gain nothing more in the present contest than the power to take sanitary precautions in the island which will prevent further danger of this sort, it will be almost sufficient compensation for the national outlay.

While words of praise for Commodore Dewey are heard on every side, it must not be forgotten that his great victory was in a large measure due to the skill and coolness of his subordinates It was men like the gunner on the Boston, who pleaded with his commander, when ordered to cease firing—"For God's sake don't quit just yet—lets clean 'em up while we're at it," who made the total destruction of Spain's fleet possible.

The extraordinary haste of the government manifested successively by councils of the war leaders during the past three days, is apparently due to the encouragement felt on account of the success of American arms in the Philippines, and to the fact that the time is approaching when Admiral Sampson's ironclads may be expected to clear the sea for the safe landing and maintenance of a large force of troops in the island of Cuba.

Don Carlos must be comforted in spite of his present uncertain and much maligned position, by the thought that there are a few people throughout the world who believe that he should be king of Spain. There are more than a few, however, who,—in case he carries out his declared intention of seizing the throne after Spain has been crushed by the United States,—will not begrudge him the doubtful glory of swinging a scepter over the results of four hundred years of despotism, oppression and corruption.

President McKinley realized from the first that the present contest was not to be merely a war with Spain, but the first test in fifty years of the ability of the United States to conduct naval and military operations abroad. He was determined that when action was taken, it should be of a character which would impress on foreign nations the real strength and resources of the United States in times of instant emergency, and the whole country now recognizes the sensible conservatism and wisdom of his policy.

Protests heard on every hand that Admiral Sampson is being hampered in his movements by the administration at Washington are both illogical and untrue. His instructions are not to risk the efficiency of his forces by drawing the fire of Morro and the other Cuban fortifications, but these orders are not permanent. They are to stand only until the Spanish fleet has been defeated or returns to Spain or the Canaries, and the United States military forces are ready to make an assault on the Cuban capital. The delay in sending the preliminary expedition is altogether dependent upon the whereabouts of the Cape Verde fleet When that part of the enemy's force is located, Admiral Sampson's ships will no longer be held in check.

The idea which has gained some force, that England would resent our occupation of the Philippine islands, is refuted by an article in the London Chronicle, which, after commenting on the battle of Manila bay, which it considers one of the most remarkable in naval history, goes on to say: "We see traces of a desire in high places at Washington to hold the Philippines in permanence as an American outpost in the far East. That policy would certainly evoke no jealousy in England. This country does not covet the islands. Her interests, as things are now shaping, lead her rather northward than southward of Hongkong. For America, the problem is not one of annexation, but of responsibility for the ill-governed races which have fallen away from their slovenly, merciless rulers."

Mr. Bailey, of Texas, has announced his intended line of action regarding the promotion of officers in the army and navy during the present war. "In this case (Admiral Dewey's) I shall make no objection," said Mr. Bailey in the House on Monday, "but we might as well understand at the beginning of this controversy that the spirit of patriotism, so creditable in itself, shall not be invoked to create a lot of high salaried and import officers during this war with Spain. In the future it will need be a highly exceptional case that will receive my sanction." In the future all American officers before going into action will do well to pause and consider whether if, after all, the game is going to be worth the candle. Admiral Dewey barely escaped not being "an exceptional case," and what will be the good of sinking a few Spanish gunboats or decapitating a few Spanish soldiers if afterwards, although approved by the world at large, the glories of victory are not to be recognized by Mr. Bailey?

THE VOICE IN CONVERSATION.

An article in the current number of the Cosmopolitan by Henry Gaines Hawn concerning the art of every-day speech, touches upon a subject which cannot receive too serious consideration in a country where climate and other more manageable conditions combine to prevent purity in conversational tone. "With all our advanced ideas of education," says Mr. Hawn, "the quality of the speaking voice is the one thing which we leave to chance. A child's voice is an unconscious imitation of the adults with whom it is thrown. The quality of voice is merely a matter of tone placing; that is, if the organ is normal. To test this, see how easy it is to give the voice a nasal twang or make it guttural. Unquestionably an undesirable tone quality is oftenest the result of early education. Then, a cold in the head or throat, in childhood may, if of some duration, give the first impetus toward the wrong tone focus and a lifelong bad quality of voice is the result. How many of us have ever had the least instruction in, or even casual criticism of, the quality of the speaking voice?"

Mr. Hawn goes on to show that purity of tone may be acquired by study, criticism and practice. "The ear," he says "must be made to listen acutely to the voice and to demand good tones of it. Above all, one must see to it that the speech shall be vocal music enunciated into words and syllables. One would think, from much that is taught, that we each have two voices, a speaking and a singing voice, nevertheless there is but one voice alloted to each of us, and song is only the speaking voice with sustained vowel tones, regulated cadences or intervals of pitch, delivered in rythmical time. The training for both uses of the voice, in song and in speech, is identical."

With examples of poor enunciation and tone quality heard on every side, it is strange that more attention is not paid to the training of children in this particular and most important branch of their education. One may judge of the degree of cultivation existing in any community by the tone of voice employed in conversation. A voice pitched moderately low with clear enunciation will carry better and be infinitely more agreeable than a high-pitched loud one. Purity of tone is naturally more a matter of imitation than of training, but it can, and ought to be a matter of training.

A DIVORCE AND ALIMONY.

Mrs. Savilla Stricker Applies in Court for Both.

CANTON, May 9.—A petition was filed in court Saturday afternoon by Lawyer Robert H. Folger, of Massillon, in which Savilla Stricker applies for a divorce from William Stricker, whom she married in October, 1886 Extreme cruelty is charged and Mrs Stricker claims that on one occasion her husband struck her with a poker, breaking her arm. In addition to a divorce Mrs. Stricker requests alimony and the restoration of her maiden name Savilla Myers. An injunction has been allowed restraining the defendant from incumbering or disposing of property in West Brookfield owned by him.

Catharine Smith began action in court this morning, against Jacob Smith to recover $359 42. The sum is due, it is alleged, on a promissory note Lawyers Baldwin & Young, of Massillon, filed the petition.

A final dividend of 98 per cent has been ordered in the assignment of Menches Brothers, of Canton. In the peace proceedings of Ohio vs. George Woll, a verdict was rendered for the defendant. William C Peter has been appointed administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Rose, of Canton. Partial distribution has been ordered in the assignment of Dominick Tyler, of Canton.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Edward M. Duff and Anna M. Bowers, and Dana Walters and Catharine Stanton, of Canton.

A Cheap Farm and a Good One.

Do you want a good farm where you can work outdoors in your shirt sleeves for ten months in the year, and where your stock can forage for itself all the year round? If so, write to P. Sid Jones, Passenger Agent, Birmingham, Ala., or Dr. R B. Crawford, Traveling Passenger Agent, 6 Rookery Building, Chicago, Ill. Do you want to go down and look at some of the garden spots of this country? The Louisville & Nashville Railroad provides the way and the opportunity on the first and third Tuesday of every month, with excursions at only two dollars over one fare for round trip tickets. Write C. P. Atmore, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., for particulars.

Do you want to read about them before you go? Then send ten cents in silver or postage stamps for a copy of "Garden Spots" to Mr. Atmore.

Give the Children a Drink

called Grain-O. It is a delicious, appetizing, nourishing food drink to take the place of coffee. Sold by all grocers and liked by all who have used it because when properly prepared it tastes like the finest coffee, but is free from all its injurious properties. Grain-O aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. It is not a stimulant but a health builder, and children, as well as adults, can drink it with great benefit, Costs about ¼ as much as coffee. 15 and 25c.

THE CYCLING SEASON.

It Brings More Than the Usual Number of Complaints.

POLICE AFTER CARELESS RIDERS.

Value of a Path Between Here and Canton—What Albert Crone Would Do If He was a Councilman—Patagonia Will be Generous—Decoration Day Races at Salem.

Complaints are coming to the mayor's office in such numbers that a general crusade against all sidewalk riders is inevitable. Last night there were several cases reported in which children barely escaped serious injury at the hands of "scorchers," and so common has this sort of a thing become that people feel that a close watch must be kept. There are a great many men and women who ride on the sidewalk because the roads of their routes are bad, and there are many others who take to the sidewalk because they are smoother than the streets and faster time can be made. These are the people who are doing the mischief. If nobody was hurt, nobody would complain, but, as the marshal says, so long as there is sidewalk riding, just that long there will be accidents, and if the ordinance is to be enforced in one case, it must be in all. A season of arrests seems in view.

Local riders have received entry blanks from Salem, where races are to be held on Decoration Day. So far as is known, no one hereabouts will participate in these events.

"If I was a member of the city council," said Albert Crone, today, "the first thing I would do would be to propose an ordinance making it a punishable offense for pieces of wire to be left lying on the streets by linemen. These ruin more bicycle tires than anything else. Then I would make every person or concern that digs up the paved streets place the bricks back in exactly the same condition that they were before. East Main street hill has been torn to pieces so often that it now is as rough as any country road. Then they sometimes break bricks in putting them back, leaving jagged points and a lot of small particles lying about. These mean destruction to tires. It's time that something were done. Cyclists are entitled to a little respect, and we'll get it if we have to fight for it."

Patagonia has decided not to prohibit down town wheelmen from the use of its track. At least not in the beginning. After a while when repairs will be needed, all in the custom of frequenting the place will be expected to bear part of the expense. But Patagonia is not going to be selfish. It has only labor invested, and it offers that cheerfully.

The majority of local wheelmen would gladly pay a tax of $1 each that the last legislature gave the county commissioners the authority to levy if they deem it advisable. This money is to be used exclusively for the construction of a path on state roads for the use of bicyclists only, "If we had such a path between here and Canton," said a local rider today, "I believe many of the boys would be willing to pay many times the amount of the tax, for then it would be a pleasure to make that run."

MR. MILLER'S APPOINTMENT.

To Serve as Adjutant in the Volunteer Army.

CANTON, May 10 —Charles R Miller, of this city, has been nominated by President McKinley for assistant adjutant general, with rank of captain. Among others named for like offices are William Astor Chanler and Irskin Hewitt, of New York Walter L Boune, of Massachusetts James G. Blaine, jr., of Maine, and W. B. Allison, of Iowa. Mr. Miller is at the head of a regiment of volunteers organized in Canton and Massillon and if these men are called into service Mr. Miller states that he will return and join them if they desire him to do so.

Judge McCarry granted a divorce and $1 000 alimony Monday afternoon in the case of Bartley vs Bartley. The divorce case of McGaw vs McGaw is being heard today. No defense is being made.

Andrew Pontius has been appointed administrator of the estate of John Gross, of Canton Ella Sexton has been appointed administratrix of the estate of Mattie Sloan, of Canton. Sale of Crystal Park lots has been confirmed in the assignment of Joseph A. Linville, of Canton Caroline Geis has been appointed guardian of Estella Geis, of Massillon, and a petition has been filed to sell real estate.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Lee Beitler and Mary Cross, and William Perry and Minnie Reinhart, of Canton.

The greater includes the less. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures scrofula and may be depended upon to cure pimples and boils.

Every-Day Economy.

Only a *rounded* spoonful of Cleveland's Baking Powder is required, not a *heaping* spoonful.

THE GRAND JURY REPORTS.

Twenty-nine Indictments were Returned Today.

CANTON, May 10.—The grand jury reported this afternoon, having examined 123 witnesses during the session and considered 45 cases. There were 29 true bills returned and 16 cases ignored. Among the latter were the cases of Ohio vs. Solomon Mossholder, of Massillon, charged with obtaining property from Louis Moser under false pretenses, and Ohio vs. W. J. Piero. Mr. Piero was charged with having burglar tools in his possession.

Indictments were returned as follows: Ada Baker and J. J. Baker, seven counts each for incest; "Chub" Piero and "Dutch" Frank, two counts each for burglary and larceny: Alfred Pickett and Hood Anderson, burglary and larceny; William Holt, of Massillon, cutting with intent to wound; George Cole and Louis Stevens, burglary: Perry Schwartz, horse stealing; Thomas Dole and Frank Miller, cutting with intent to wound; John Culbertson, petit larceny. Five indictments were withheld.

ANOTHER BOND ISSUE.

The Necessary Ordinance Presented to the Council.

A FOURTH FIREMAN ELECTED.

Jacob Stilgenbauer the Successful Candidate—Three Recommendations Made by the Fire Committee—Richville Avenue People File Claims for Damage.

All members were present at the Monday night meeting of the city council and President Reay presided. The street commissioner reported an expenditure of $168.30 during the past two weeks, and payment was authorized on Mr. Kramer's motion.

The sewer commission recommended the construction of a sewer in South East street, the estimated cost being $103. On Mr. John's motion the matter was referred to the sewer committee for investigation.

The recommendation of the park commissioners to allow J. G. Hissong a salary of $45 a month as park tender, beginning April 1st, was agreed to on the adoption of Mr. Smith's motion.

Joseph Diller and Mary C. Butler, both owners of property in Richville avenue, presented claims for damages in the sum of $400 each for alleged damage by the recent fill in the street. Both claims were referred to the claims and account committee. A petition for an electric light, signed by the residents of Green street, was referred to the light committee. The report of the prison and police committee favored acceptance of the proposition of the owners of the Opera block to make required repairs in the mayor's court room and office, at an increased rental of $225 per year for a term of five years, with the privilege of five more. The report was accepted and the committee authorized to enter into the contract on Mr. John's motion. Messrs. Kouth and Lewis voted no.

The fire committee recommended Jacob Stilgenbauer, Albert Miller and Sherman Budd as candidates for the position as fourth fireman at the central reel house. Later, on Mr. Smith's motion, the ballot was made and Mr. Stilgenbauer was elected on the second ballot The first ballot resulted in Stilgenbauer receiving four and Miller and Budd two votes each Five votes were necessary to elect and on the second ballot Stilgenbauer secured five, Miller two and Budd one.

Mr Jacoby presented an ordinance providing for the issue of city bonds at 6 per cent interest for curbing and gutter as follows: West Tremont street, $1,200 Richville avenue, $2,020. Grant street, $505 Wissmar, $590 The ordinance was read a second time on the suspension of the rules by Mr Smith's motion. The street commissioner was instructed to repair the sidewalk abutting the Loan & Building Company's property in Jarvis avenue, and the council adjourned.

Mt. Eaton News.

MT. EATON, May 10 —Mrs. R. A Lucas and Mrs J. W Winnons have returned from Chicago

Mr. and Mrs. Lee E. Messner spent Sunday in Applecreek.

The Rev. Mr. Bamberger, of Tiffin, preached in the Reformed church on Sunday.

Deputy Sheriff Charles Garver was in town on Thursday evening.

Callie Jabas, of Massillon, spent Sunday in town, the guest of Mrs. L. L. Cabot.

Dr. L. C. Graber opened up an office here, Thursday. This makes three doctors for our village.

Julius Blanchard and wife, of Canton, spent Sunday in this village.

Deputy Sheriff T. Kent, of Wooster, was a guest at the Central Hotel, Saturday night.

The summer guests are beginning to come to our hotel on Sundays.

Commencement exercises will be held in the Reformed church on Friday evening, May 20th.

WILMOT BRIEFS.

WILMOT, May 10.—W. J. Putman has sold the old house on his farm to parties from Beach City.

County Examiner Seese, of Summit county, was in the neighborhood last week.

We notice Ed. Young's pension has been increased $2.00 per month. Mr. Young formerly resided near Massillon.

The only change in our teachers for the next term of school will be in the intermediate department, where A. F. Kanaga will take the place of Miss Shallenberger as teacher of that department.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED

Arrangements for the Memorial Day Celebration.

HART POST DIRECTING MATTERS.

The Rev. C. M. Roberts, of St. Timothy's Church, will Deliver the Address at the Armory, and Mr. S. A. Conrad will be the President of the Day.

Hart Post of the Grand Army of the Republic has begun preparations for the observance of Memorial Day in Massillon. The Rev. C. M. Roberts, rector of St. Timothy's church, has been invited to deliver the address of the day at the Armory, which has already been secured for the occasion. Committees have been appointed, and the work is divided among them. The Hon S. A. Conrad has been chosen as president of the day, and Colonel J. C. F. Putman as chief marshal. The committees are as follows:

Committee on finance, transportation and band: Jacob Foltz, Harry Conrad and Wm. Hemperly.

Committee on flowers: Prof. E. A. Jones, John Ellis and Lester Nave.

Committee on vocal music: L. G. Graves.

Decorating committee: Sons of Veterans and Daughters of Veterans.

Committee on arrangements: Peter Scharles, Orlando Martin and A. D. Volkmor.

GEORGE KOONS'S CASE.

The Crime for Which He was Convicted in Hollidaysburg.

As was stated in a telegram to THE INDEPENDENT received Monday afternoon, Frank Wilson (George Koons) is to be given another chance for his life, the supreme court, setting in Philadelphia, having reversed the verdict of the Blair county court and ordered that Wilson be given a new trial.

The crime for which he was convicted in Hollidaysburg, Pa., was the sensational murder and robbery of Henry Bonnecke, an aged miser, of Altoona. Wilson was jointly indicted with James Farrell and William Doran, but was tried separately, and a first degree verdict rendered. The verdict was similar in Farrell's case, but Doran, who is still at large, was never tried. The evidence upon which Wilson and Farrell were convicted was that of private detectives, concerning whose bills there was much agitation afterward. Nearly every person in the country who followed the case held the opinion that the evidence was not sufficient to convict, and citizens contributed toward the expense of appealing the cases. The confession of a prisoner at Baltimore who, previous to committing suicide, declared he had murdered Bonnecke, strengthened public sentiment in favor of Wilson and Farrell, and it was frequently urged that their execution would be a crime. Wilson was convicted in January, 1898, and the appeal was pending until Monday. It is probable that the supreme court will render a similar decision in Farrell's case.

A Heavy Sentence.

Obadiah Horner was arrested at his East Tremont street residence at the instance of Mrs. Horner. Monday night, charged with intoxication, assault and making menacing threats. Tuesday he was fined $10 and sentenced to the workhouse for thirty days by Mayor Wise. This disgrace cannot but be keenly felt by Mr. Horner, who was once a trusted and respected employe of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company. His conduct has been a source of great sorrow and regret to his friends, whose esteem for his excellent family, nevertheless, remains undiminished.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, May 10, 1898:

LADIES.

Ehrett, Mrs E.	Jacobson, Miss Jennie
Hoover, Mrs. M. T.	Martin, Miss Lillie.
Ickes, Mis Emma.	
Newstetter, Miss Verna.	

MEN.

Burns, Jas	Miller, C. C. G
Cole, O A.	Snyder, Albert.
Leiboli, Harry.	Udell, Ward G
Young, Aug	

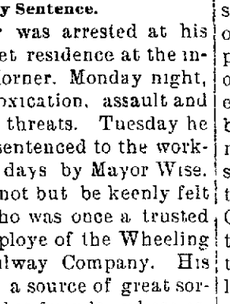
FELIX R. SHEPLEY, P. M.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised

WHAT A MOTHER SAYS

Of Dr. Hartman's Famous Family Remedy and Spring Tonic.

Mrs. Hannah Lind, 1132 East Long street, Columbus, O, is one of the many enthusiastic advocates of Pe-ru-na. She says. "For many years I was subject to nervousness, despondency and neuralgia, for which doctors and remedies seemed of no use. At last I was persuaded to try Pe-ru-na. I found it to be exactly the remedy I had been so long in search of. It relieves the tired, depressed feeling felt in the spring time at once. It never fails to restore to me natural appetite and the best of sleep It has cured permanently my old despondency and neuralgia, and I wonder why so many people continue to suffer through spring and early summer when Pe-ru-na is such a prompt and ready relief. As a family medicine I believe Pe-ru-na to have no equal." It relieves at once, cramps, colic, prostration from heat, the ill effects of the sudden checking of the perspiration, and all other bad effects of hot weather. As a remedy for nervous prostration it has no equal, and the thousands of men and women of this generation who "have nerves" find it a priceless remedy.



Every family should have a copy of "Facts and Faces." Finely illustrated. One of the best books of testimonials ever published. Sent free. Address The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

"Saved Her Life."

MRS. JOHN WALLET, of Jefferson, Wis., than whom none is more highly esteemed or widely known, writes. "In 1890 I had a severe attack of LaGrippe and at the end of four months, in spite of all physicians, friends and good nursing could do, my lungs heart and nervous system were so completely wrecked, my life was despaired of, my friends giving me up. I could only sleep by the use of opiates. My lungs and heart pained me terribly and my cough was most aggravating. I could not lie in one position but a short time and not on my left side at all. My husband brought me Dr. Miles' Nervine and Heart Cure and I began taking them. When I had taken a half bottle of each I was much better and continuing persistently I took about a dozen bottles and was completely restored to health to the surprise of all."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on diseases of the heart and nerves free. Address, DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

NEWMAN NEWS.

Quarterly Meeting of the Sunday School Association.

NEWMAN, May 11.—Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Evans, of East Greenville, spent Sunday in our village.

The Juniors of this place will hold a silver medal contest in the church, Saturday evening. Everybody is invited, admission five cents.

John P. Jones, who is commissioner of labor, with all his faults, is certainly taking good care of his friends so far as state patronage is concerned. Two of his recent appointments are John Williams, formerly the genial secretary-treasurer for the miners of this district, who has received a clerkship in the labor bureau, and David Williams, of Canal Fulton, formerly of Newman, who has been appointed guard in the Ohio penitentiary. Both are competent men and will prove efficient public servants

David Weidner went to Canton last Tuesday to attend the funeral of an old-time friend of his.

The dance given in A. C. Miller's hall last Saturday evening drew forth a large crowd from Massillon, Pigeon Run and the surrounding country. A good time was enjoyed by all.

The Township Sunday School Association held their quarterly convention in our village church last Sunday afternoon and evening and was largely attended and much interest manifested in the Sunday school work during both sessions. The singing under the direction of Prof C. H. Roderick was highly complimented. The performance throughout was fine and was appreciated by the entire audience The address delivered by the Rev. L. Roper, of Canton, was a masterly effort and took his hearers by storm. It was on motion agreed to hold the next convention at the Newman's Creek Chapel, near North Lawrence. The time being left in the hands of the executive committee which will be announced later. The following programme was carried out:

SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

2:00 Song and Devotional service.....
.....Rev Wm. Elliot, Canal Fulton
2:15 "The Shepherd in the Sunday School"
....Thos L. Jones, Newman
2:30 "The Teacher's Responsibility. ..
... ... Miss Minnie Peters, Chapel.
Discussion led by Miss Jennie C. Myers, Canal Fulton
3:45 Address Rev Lewis M. Roper, Canton
3:30 Diseases of the Sunday School ..
... ... Rev. A E. Barkley, Canal Fulton.
3:15 "The Book" Rev J F. Davidson, Chapel
4:00 "Our Sunday School Teachers"..
. Miss Lillie Brubaker, Canal Fulton.
4:15 Miscellaneous Business
Closing Service

SUNDAY EVENING

7:00 Praise Service Rev. Lester, Massillon.
7:15 "What Can I do in the Sunday School."
..... Wm. Williams, Lawrence.
7:30 "The Relation of Parents to Sunday School."..... Rev. Yoder, Canal Fulton.
7:45 "The Superintendent" Mr C M Shafer, Canal Fulton.
8:00 "Some New Lines of Sunday School Work."... Mr. C. B Heckman, Massillon
8:30 Miscellaneous Business.
Closing Service.

W. Jackett returned home last week after a continued visit with his daughter, Mrs. G. W. Selway, at Massillon.

Our coal mines, with the exception of the Clover Hill, are doing very little work.

MR. LEWIS RETURNS.

He Wanted to Enlist. But There was no Place for Him.

John F. Lewis, of East Greenville, who has Massillon friends by the score, arrived in the city today from Columbus. Mr. Lewis went to Camp Bushnell Sunday, having received a letter from Captain Willis, of the Eighth Infantry, stating that if Mr. Lewis was a good man and could come immediately, he thought he could use him. Mr. Lewis knew he had the making of an excellent soldier, and he left in a hurry, but upon his arrival he found that things had changed since the captain had written him. It had been discovered that there were too many men in camp as it was. Some would have to be sacrificed, and the enlistment of more was out of the question. Consequently, Mr. Lewis is again in Stark county.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c a bottle.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Whitman were in Doylestown over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Winold have moved to No. 26 Charles street.

Mrs. Jay S. Davy, of Steubenville, is the guest of her father, in this city.

Miss Clara Wohwend, of Akron, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Ella Meyers.

Mrs. James Neale, of Pittsburg, is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. A. P. L. Pease.

A Farmers' telephone has been placed in the office of Dr. Ion M. Pfouts, No. 66.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Wilson, residing north of the city, a daughter.

Mrs. Jennie Coleman left Monday for New York, where she will spend several weeks.

Mrs. Sally Flasher, of Canton, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Henry Gribble, in East Main street.

The engagement of Miss Carrie Taggart and Mr. Clarence P. L. McLain has been announced.

The St. Louis Browns will play ball with the Canton league team at Meyer's lake next Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Seiler, of Youngstown, are visiting relatives and friends in the city.

E. B. Baltzly returned to Cleveland to day, having spent Sunday with his parents in this city.

A reunion of the One Hundred and Twentieth regiment, O. V. I. will be held at Orrville, June 7.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Steese, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steese, left on Sunday for Brookline, Mass.,

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Cornelius, of Massillon, visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Cornelius, over Sunday.—Orrville Crescent.

William Lewis, expert horseshoer, has arrived from Cleveland to enter the employ of A. D. Volkmor, the Factory street blacksmith.

Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Hays, of Ligonier, Ind., are visiting at the residence of their aunt, Mrs. Susannah Young, in North East street.

The Rev. C. M. Roberts, James K. Peacock, E. B. Upham and H. C. Dielhenn are attending the Episcopal convention in Cleveland.

A young volunteer, who will be known by the illustrious name of Dewey, arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Diehm, on Monday morning.

Ex-Sheriff C. A Krider, who is in from Tuscarawas township today, says that with the exception of apples the indications are for a generally heavy fruit crop this year.

The banns of Frank Dressler and Elizabeth Boerner, and Thomas Ricker and Arline Crofut, were announced by the Rev. James Kuhn at St. Mary's church on Sunday morning.

George M. Henry, chief clerk of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company, has resigned, to accept a similar position with the Detroit & Lima Northern road, with headquarters at Detroit.

The Morgan Engineering Works, of Alliance, have received additional orders from the government, and are now working day and night to fill their contract for thirty-three disappearing gun carriages.

J. M. Howenstein, infirmary director, was a visitor in this city today. Mr. Howenstein has reconsidered his determination not to be a candidate for reelection, and will make the race again next fall.

Mayor Wise will wage war on all business men and others who are using the sidewalks as a place to store empty boxes. It is a direct violation of a city ordinance, that the police now have orders to see is enforced.

The engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen and flagmen of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg have sent a petition to General Manager Loree, asking that annual passes be issued to them covering their respective divisions.

The committee appointed to form another lodge of the Junior Order of American Mechanics in this city has already succeeded in interesting about thirty citizens in the movement. Organization is expected to soon take place.

Thomas Yost arrived home Saturday, having been absent several weeks, the greater part of which was spent in Muncie, Ind., looking after farming interests. On the return trip he visited Tiffin, Ada and other Ohio cities in which he has friends.

The many friends of William T. Matthews will be glad to learn that he has received a commission from the Corcoran art gallery, of Washington, D. C., to paint a portrait of ex-President Benjamin Harrison, and is at present in Indianopolis engaged in the work.

The Burton City boys have organized a crack short artillery company. Hess & Snyder, of Massillon, is boring the cannon. It will be a 6-inch cylinder and 1¼-inch bore. J. S. Douglas, captain; J. Misere, ranger, and J. R. Shenk, gunner. Woe unto the Spaniards if they ever get there.—Orrville Crescent.

Miss Charlotte Leavitt, of Elyria, the expert librarian who has been engaged to serve for several months in the interest of the McClymonds Public Library, reached Massillon today and will go immediately to work with her two assistants to catalogue and arrange the books which have already been received.

H. F. Gaddis, the local lodge's delegate, and C. C. Miller, the junior ex-councillor, will attend the meeting of the state council of the O. U. A. M., to be held at Galion. They will leave Massillon next Sunday evening. This was decided last evening, at the regular meeting of the Massillon council.

The Rev. Dr. Pierce, president of Kenyon college, occupied the pulpit at St. Timothy's church, Sunday morning, giving an interesting talk on the history, purpose, aim and work of the college. The Knights and Ladies of Maccabees attended the evening service. The sermon was preached by the Rev. C. M. Roberts on the subject of "Pure Religion."

Mrs. E. J. Lyons entertained a party of friends who unexpectedly called at her Duncan street home, Monday evening, in a most delightful manner. The occasion was Mrs. Lyons's birthday anniversary. Mrs. Mary Johns, of West Brookfield, was among the guests.

Rex & Bender, the brokers of Canton, were forced to suspend operations today and have disposed of their interests to W. A. Hoberdier. The offices in this city will be operated by their successors as in the past. Offices at Massillon, Navarre, Canal Fulton and Alliance will probably be discontinued.—Canton News-Democrat.

Mrs. A. E. Dauchy is fatally ill at her home in East Main street, and death is almost hourly expected. Among the relatives who are now at the Dauchy residence are William Dauchy, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Whitworth, of Orrville; Mrs. Cosier, of Easton; Mrs. Etta Hurst, of Mansfield, and Mrs. Frank Cosier and Mrs. George Race, of Dalton.

C. C. Harter, general storekeeper of the Wheeling & Lake Erie, has tendered his resignation, and will be succeeded by W. P. St. Clair, who for the past nine months has been the company's agent at Warrenton. Mr. St. Clair has had thirty years' experience in railroading, and for a time was assistant superintendent of the Idaho division of the Union Pacific road.

Lieutenant Geo. W. Moses, of the United States army, has opened a recruiting station in Canton. Two hundred men are wanted for the cavalry service, but an unlimited number will be enlisted. Applicants for enlistment in the cavalry branch of the service must weigh not less than one hundred and twenty-five pounds and must be five feet eight inches in height or over.

The United Brethren church was reorganized last evening by the pastor, assisted by the Rev. D. W. Sprinkle, of Beach City. George Higginbotham was elected class leader and Charles Wagoner treasurer. The other officers will be chosen next Sunday morning. The services were very interesting last night and the sermon by the Rev. Mr. Sprinkle was enjoyed by all who were present.

Hubert Conedot, of Peru, Ill., has written to Marshal Markel asking for information concerning Genet Emilie, his brother-in-law, of whose death, he says, there is a rumor in circulation. The marshal, in reply, has said that the man referred to was killed in a mine in the vicinity of Mineral Point, several months ago, and that the remains were given burial by the local lodge of Red Men.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Sheldon, was christened on April 25th, at their present home in Berlin. The rector of the English Episcopal chapel officiated, the child receiving the name of Gilbert Hall. The Baroness von Liitintz nee Carey responded for the godmothers Baroness von Godin and Miss Ricks. Mrs. Sheldon's cousin, Captain Ricks, of the German army was godfather. Among those present were the Baron and Baroness von Liitintz, Mrs. Carey Gehemirath, Frau von Horn formerly Miss Maynard, of Cleveland, and Miss Maynard. Mrs. Sheldon will be remembered by Massillon friends as Miss Thedora Ricks.

Cameron Miller, whose home is just west of this city, formerly vice president of the United Mine Workers of America, has been appointed immigrant inspector at Quebec, Canada, by President McKinley. Mr. Miller will leave for New York on Wednesday, and from there will go direct to his post. During the recent presidential campaign, Mr. Miller labored assiduously for the success of the Republican party, and his appointment comes as a reward for his earnest and effectual efforts. Being a student of the labor questions, and by personal investigation being familiar with the condition of the working classes everywhere, Mr. Miller is peculiarly fitted for the position which he is about to assume. John Thomas, of Stark county, is the immigrant inspector at Windsor, Canada, having been sent there from Quebec.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

MRS. CATHERINE SHAFER.

West Brookfield, May 9.—Mrs. Catharine Shafer died Monday morning after a few days of illness, aged 70 years. She was a faithful and devoted member of English Lutheran church for many years.

WILLIAM H. SCHAUER.

William H. Schauer, the father of William Schauer, and the brother-in-law of W. F. Breed, of this city, died at his home in Alliance, Saturday night at 11:30 o'clock. The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock, Tuesday afternoon at Alliance. Mr. Schauer was 59 years of age. The cause of death was a complication of diseases. The deceased was a tailor by trade, and was a resident of this city about twenty five years ago.

CHRISTIAN RANFT.

Christian Ranft, aged 68 years, was taken suddenly ill Saturday evening, and at 10 o'clock Monday night he died. Mr. Ranft was a coal miner and resided at No. 3 East Tremont street. He was a veteran of the late war, having enlisted from Massillon, of which city he was at that time a resident. The deceased returned to Massillon about two years ago, after an absence of twenty-five or more years. He was married twice, the second time about two years ago in this city. A wife and nine children survive. The funeral will take place from the residence at 1 o'clock Thursday, service being held at St. John's Evangelical church at 1:30 o'clock.

A HARD, FAST FIGHT.

Massillonians See a Contest that is a Contest.

FRED GREEN MEETS KID BROD.

Green was Generally Picked as Winner in the Early Part of the Fight, But Brod's Clever Work Soon Had a Large Part of the Audience Thinking Otherwise.

At the beginning of the fight between Fred Green, of Toledo, and "Kid" Brod, of Cleveland, which was declared a draw at the end of the twenty-fifth round in the Grand opera house, at Canton, Tuesday night, Green was the favorite of the audience, the seventy-five Massillonians in particular, and there were many predictions that Brod would not last ten rounds. Brod appeared to be breathing heavily early in the fight, and his face wore the expression of a man who is expecting defeat. He was considerably taller than his stocky opponent, but there was not much difference in their weight. As the fight progressed it became evident that the hardest kind of work would be required to put out either man, for each seemed to enjoy the fast and furious blows that characterized many of the rounds. But gradually Brod became the aggressor, Green's confident smile began to fade, and after the sixteenth round it was plain that if Brod did not win, it would be a drawn battle.

The fighting was fastest in the sixteenth round. Brod pushed Green hard. Green fought like a demon, and while he landed effectively many times, his blows were not as great in number or force as his opponent's. There were wild cries of "Put him out, Brod," in this round, and if the gong had not opportunely sounded some people think that is probably what would have happened. But Green was almost himself again when he left his chair the next time, although after that he fought shy of the close, fast work. The contest was the most satisfactory affair of the sort that has ever taken place in these parts. "Cully" Wallace, of Columbus, refereed the fight.

Previous to the main battle, two men who were introduced as Maxfield and Reedy, entered the ring. Their fighting was to be limited to twenty rounds, the referee said. Three were all that were needed. Maxfield had the contest all but won in the second, but it required the third for the finishing touches.

Cully Wallace, of Columbus, and Jack Donovan, of Cleveland, appeared in a second preliminary bout that was not to last more than fifteen rounds. Donovan was groggy in the third, and at no time during the whole fight did he give evidence that he had ever had the gloves on before. He left the ring in the sixth. One of his friends attempted to explain from the stage that Donovan had just arisen from a sick bed, that he had gone into the fight without the consent of his trainer, and that he really was a very good man. This did not square matters with the audience however, and the air was full of such yells as "Keep your invalids at home," and "We don't want to see sick men fight." Wallace had a shifty away about him, and the whole audience was filled with genuine regret that he did not have a stronger man to go against. The Massillonians who went to Canton on the street cars, were obliged to charter a car for $10 to get home.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

It will be Held in Alliance on June 15th at 10 a. m.

The congressional convention for the Eighteenth congressional district of Ohio will be held in Alliance on June 15. The convention will be composed of 245 delegates from three counties as follows: Stark, 166; Columbiana, 75, and Mahoning, 64. The nominee, whoever he may be, will have to receive 123 votes in order to be nominated. The convention will convene at 10 o'clock in the morning. A meeting of the county committee will be called by County Chairman Allen Carnes at an early date, to fix a time for holding the county primary election for the purpose of nominating county officers and selecting delegates to the state congressional convention.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

EMMANUEL HEISLER.

Emmanuel Heisler died at 5 o'clock Tuesday evening at his home east of the city, of Bright's disease, after an illness of three months. Mr. Heisler was 69 years of age. He leaves a wife and several children. The deceased was a veteran of the late war.

A LITTLE SUFFERER

Face, Hands and Arms Covered With Scrofulous Humors—How a Cure Was Effected.

"When five years old my little boy had scrofula on his face, hands and arms. It was worst on his chin, although the sores on his cheeks and hands were very bad. It appeared in the form of red pimples which would fester, break open and run and then scab over. After disappearing they would break out again. They caused intense itching and the little sufferer had to be watched continually to keep him from scratching the sores. We became greatly alarmed at his condition. My wife's mother had had scrofula and the only medicine which had helpd her was Hood's Sarsaparilla. We decided to give it to our boy and we noted an improvement in his case very soon. After giving him four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla the humor had all been driven out of his blood and it has never since returned." WILLIAM BARTZ, 416 South Williams St., South Bend, Indiana.

You can buy Hood's Sarsaparilla of all druggists. Be sure to get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills: easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

REVOLUTION FEARED IN ITALY.

A Number of Towns Placed Under Martial Law—The News Being Suppressed.

London, May 11.—The Rome correspondent of The Times says:

"It is believed that matters are steadily growing worse. The government is clearly unequal to the difficulties of the situation, and great anxiety prevails in political circles."

The Milan correspondent of The Daily News, telegraphing Tuesday night, says:

"I am unable at this moment to send you more than a few words. Fresh and more rigid measures have been adopted in the censorship of telegrams. The forced silence is most ominous. Any official accounts of the restoration of order must be received with all reserve. The rebels are besieging Milan."

The Daily News has a report that between 100 and 200 were killed on Saturday, more on Sunday and still more on Monday. Hundreds are wounded and dying, the new bullet used by the troops having the effect of explosive balls.

Rome, May 11.—A state of siege has been proclaimed in the province of Florence and at Livourne, Pisa, Sinea, Massa and Grosseto and also in the town of Spezza, the naval port of Spezzia being excepted from the decree. Bread riots have occurred at various points.

Lugano, Switzerland, May 11.—The Italian Socialist deputy, Rondani, has arrived here from Bellinzona. He declares the Italian revolutionists desire to found a federate republic, like the Swiss republic. The riotous demonstrations at Lumo began on Sunday.

TRANSPORTS FOR TROOPS.

Vessels Being Looked After For the Trip to the Philippines.

San Francisco, May 11.—A detail of army and navy officers has visited the Pacific street dock and boarded the steamship Australia, on which the government has secured an option as a transport for troops to the Philippines.

The steamship City of Sydney has arrived from Panama and way ports and from the manner in which she was given quick dispatch by quarantine and customhouse officials, it is evident that she has also been chartered to go to Manila.

A large force of stevedores is at work on the City of Pekin's cargo and it will be out of the hold by Wednesday night and the vessel on the drydock for cleaning. It is thought that the Australia and Pekin and possibly the Sydney, with one collier will leave here no later than Sunday noon.

Supplies for the Asiatic squadron and the transports at this city have arrived here.

The steamship Conemaugh has arrived from New York. It is stated on good authority that she will be added to the transport fleet.

TROOPS START TO CUBA.

They Accompany a Cargo of Arms and Supplies For the Rebels.

Tampa, Fla., May 11.—The steamer Gussie, with a cargo of arms, ammunition and supplies for the equipment of the Cuban insurgents, has sailed for Cuba.

Two companies of the First infantry were on board the Gussie, and to them falls the honor of being the first to embark for Cuba. They are companies E and G with Captains J. T. O'Connell and N. E. Phister in command.

THE POPE IS NEUTRAL.

Vatican Organ Denies Accusation of Partiality to Spain.

Rome, May 11.—The vatican organ, The Osservatore Romano, officially repudiates the accusation that the holy see is more favorably disposed toward Spain than it is toward the United States.

Four War Measures Passed.

Washington, May 11.—Four war measures have been passed by the senate. One of them provided for carrying on the additional work in the adjutant general's office; the second authorizing the enlistment of a volunteer signal corps, two-thirds of the members of which must be expert electricians or telegraphers; the third was the so-called "immune bill" passed by the house of representatives, and the fourth was a measure suspending existing law so that additional hospital stewards can be appointed.

Rhode Island Company Disbanded.

Providence, May 11.—Company B, Second regiment, refusing to volunteer because their captain was rejected by the examiners, returned from camp at Quonset and Governor Dyer disbanded the company.

Thirty Girls Took the Veil.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., May 11.—At Malinckrodt convent, the mother house of the order of the Sisters of Christian Charity in the United States, 30 young ladies have been invested with the black and white veils. Bishop Honban officiated, assisted by Rev. J. N. Koeper of Williamsport, Pa., Rev. George Wolfe of Philadelphia, Rev. C. L. Michel of Reading, Rev. K. Domer of Baltimore and Rev. M. J. Simeons of Buffalo.

Reformed Theological School.

Lancaster, Pa., May 11.—The annual meeting of the board of visitors of the theological seminary of the Reformed church in the United States has been held here. Rev. Thomas C. Porter, D. D., of Easton, was chosed president to succeed the late Rev. J. O. Miller of York, deceased. The commencement exercises will take place tomorrow.

Excitement In Wheat Market.

Chicago, May 11.—The feature of the wheat market was the sensational break and recover in July. New high-priced records were made in both the May and July at $1.85 and $1.25 respectively, but it was the break that caused the excitement.

Charles H. Allen Confirmed.

Washington, May 11.—The nomination of Charles H. Allen of Massachusetts, to be assistant secretary of the navy, has been confirmed by the senate.

DONS' FLEET FAR AWAY

Word Received That Spain's Ships Are at Cadiz.

PORTO RICO MAY BE TAKEN.

Such News Likely to Come From Sampson In a Few Hours.

MIGHT SEND A FLEET TO SPAIN.

This Seems to Be the Only Way to Get a Chance to Destroy the Spanish Warships and Thus Bring About Enduring Peace—Safety of the Oregon Seems Assured—Just a Possibility That the Spaniards May Send Their Fleet to Attack Dewey at Manila—Not Likely to Thus Leave Their Coast Exposed.

Washington, May 11.—It is hard to tell whether the naval officials were relieved or disappointed by the news that came to both the navy and state departments to the effect that the Spanish flying squadron had arrived at Cadiz, Spain. The safety of the Oregon from attack is now completely assured, and the way is clear for military operations in Cuba without running the risk of having the occupying army's line of communication cut off. On the other hand, it is believed that no enduring peace can be secured until the Spanish navy has been destroyed, and it now appears that to do this our sailors must make up their minds to go after the Spaniards, a task very much more difficult than that of meeting them near our own shores.

It was suggested by some of the members of the war board that there was just a possibility that the Spanish squadron might make a quick passage into the Pacific through the Suez canal and attack Dewey at Manila. It is said that, contrary to the common understanding, the Suez canal is open to the warships of belligerent powers, so that if the Spanish choose to take this course they would have a long start of any pursuing fleet from our side of the Atlantic. It is scarcely believed, however, that the Spanish are willing to take the great risk of exposing to our attack their own home ports by the withdrawal of so considerable a proportion of their naval strength as would be required to overmatch Dewey.

Nothing was heard from Sampson, but there is a confident expectation that interesting news will be coming from his squadron within the next 12 hours. Whether this means an attack on Porto Rico or not cannot be learned.

NORWEGIAN SHIP CAUGHT.

She Appeared to Be Trying to Slip Past the Blockade.

Key West, May 11.—The Norwegian steamer Bratsberg, which has arrived under the convoy of the Mangrove, is still a prize of war, pending the decision of the United States on the question. The affair bears many features of resemblance to that of the French steamer Lafayette, but like that case, it will be settled without any international complications.

About two weeks ago the Bratsberg, bound from Progreso Mexico, for Havana with 800 head of cattle, was warned off the Cuban coast by the blockading fleet. She put into this port and remained a couple of days, when she sailed, ostensibly for New York to find a market for her cattle. She was placed out of this harbor April 27 and was not seen again until Monday morning when the gunboa Newport sighted her about 25 miles off Havana. Captain Tilley knew she had once been warned out, and observing that she was floating easily and with her cattle pens empty, he hailed and boarded her.

Captain Tilley stoutly denied that he was attempting to slip past the blockade, but he could not satisfactorily explain the disposition of his cattle. He was sent in under the Mangrove's escort, in company with the homeward bound Spanish merchantman Vizcaya, taken by the Vicksburg off Havana.

There was a great deal of sorrow here over the illness of Chaplain Chidwick, formerly of the battleship Maine and now of the cruiser Cincinnati. He is confined to the marine hospital with an attack of erysipelas, but his condition is not at all serious.

MONEY FOR DEWEY AND MEN.

The Heroes of Manila Will Divide About $187,000 Bounty Money.

Washington, May 11.—Rear Admiral Dewey and his men will not have been fully rewarded for the victory at Manila when they receive the thanks of congress and the medals ordered to be struck for them. Under the law they have become entitled to a rich bounty unless the numerical importance of the fleet of Admiral Montejo has been overestimated, its losses overstated, the officers and men of the Asiatic squadron will be entitled to share among them something like $187,000 bounty money.

PLUCKY LITTLE WINSLOW.

Torpedoboat Engaged Three Spanish Gunboats and Hit One.

Key West, May 11.—News comes that Sunday afternoon the torpedoboat Winslow slipped into Cardenas harbor. Three Spanish gunboats, armed with six-pounders pursued the American boat, which carries one-pounders. A hot fight followed. One Spanish boat was hit, while the Winslow was uninjured. The Machias joined in and the Spaniards hurried to the safety of the harbor defenses.

Former Captain General Welcomed.

Barcelona, May 11.—Primo de Rivera, former captain general at Manila, has arrived from the Philippines. Great crowds assembled to welcome him. He evaded the demonstration and proceeded to Madrid.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

MR. SEAMAN RESIGNS.

He Will Retire From the Massillon Police Force.

WILL NOT DISCUSS HIS REASONS.

Recent Events Have Brought Affairs to Such a State That Policeman Seaman Feels That It is Best That He Should Return to Private Life.

Policeman Thomas H. Seaman, the oldest and most experienced member of the Massillon police force, has resigned. He wrote his resignation at midnight Tuesday, and left it in a sealed envelope where Mayor Wise could not possibly miss it. Mayor Wise has neither accepted nor rejected the resignation.

"I have no statement to make concerning the matter," said he today, "I want to have a talk with Officer Seaman before action is taken. Mr. Seaman is a man whom I respect most highly, and I deeply regret that he has any desire to retire from the force." Policeman Seaman was equally reticent. "It is true I have tendered my resignation," said he, "but I have no desire to enter into a discussion of my reasons at this time. Suffice to say that I feel my position is such that it is best that I should do so." For many years Mr. Seaman has been identified with the Massillon police force, and his record is clean. The news of his intention to retire has caused general regret.

MR. COXEY'S CASE IGNORED.

The Grand Jury Refuses to Indict Edward Ruch.

Canton, May 11.—The Cook divorce case was heard by Judge McCarty, this morning, and the decree allowed. The application was made by Mrs. Christina Cook charging her husband, Charles Cook with cruelty and failure to provide. The Cooks' are well known in Canton, and resided in a beautiful house in West Tuscarawas street, the property of Mrs. Cook. The McGaw divorce was allowed on Tuesday, and the case of Miller vs. Miller is being tried this afternoon.

Among the cases ignored by the grand jury is that instituted by Jacob S. Coxey against Edward Ruch, of Massillon, whom Mr. Coxey charged with embezzlement. This is one of the cases suppressed, but the witness docket shows that Mr. Coxey and others were examined, and it was stated on authority, today, that the indictment was refused. One of the five indictments not given out Tuesday is that against McAlister, of Canton, for keeping his saloon open on Sunday. Mr. McAlister gave bond today.

Inventory and appraisement have been filed in the estate of Celestia Lillie, of Canton. A final account has been filed in the estate of Andrew Putman, of Sugarcreek township. In the estate of Jacob McKinney, of Canton, appraisement of partnership assets has been ordered in the firm of Dager & McKinney. Sale of real estate has been confirmed in the estate of Jacob Barr, of Sugarcreek township.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Lewis H. DeHoff and Sarah J. Morgan, of Newman, and Rees Lewis and Edith Thomas, of North Lawrence.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of constipation and sick headache. For malaria and liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c per box. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly druggist.

He is the Klondike.

Mr. A. C. Thomas, of Marysville, Tex., has found a more valuable discovery than has yet been made in the Klondike. For years he has suffered untold agony from consumption accompanied by hemorrhages, and was absolutely cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. He declares that gold is of little value in comparison to this marvelous cure, would have it even if it cost one hundred dollars a bottle. Asthma, Bronchitis and all throat and lung affections are positively cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store. Regular size 50 cents and $1.00. Guaranteed to cure or price refunded.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for bruises, cuts, sores, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

Now is the time to subscribe.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

IT IS NOT CHANGING.

YERSONS CHANGE BUT THE CLIMATE DOES NOT.

"Were the Winters of Fifty, Sixty or Seventy-Five Years Ago Much Colder, or Were the Snowfalls Deeper Than at Present.

A correspondent in Northfield, Mass., desires our opinion on the question. "Were the winters of fifty, sixty or seventy-five years ago much colder, or were the snowfalls deeper than at present? The opinion is widely held that the winters were colder and the snowfalls deeper, but I can find nothing to warrant the belief except that in the first part of the century a much larger percentage of the population lived in the hill towns or in the interior, which are both colder than the valley or the coast towns."

On the general question as to appreciable changes in climate the editor's opinion is that there has been no such change in any respect whatever, so far as meteorology proper is concerned. If we divide our records of the weather recorded in North America since the days of Columbus into two periods, viz., before and after the year 1800, we shall find that every peculiarity, such as remarkable storms, winds, rains, floods, frosts, etc., recorded in the current century can be matched by a corresponding remarkable event before the year 1800. The popular impressions alluded to by our correspondent result almost entirely from the imperfections of our records and especially of our memories. There is a large class of persons whose habits of thought are so crude that when they experience any remarkable weather they jump to the conclusion that the climate has changed, forgetting that they themselves have had such a limited personal experience that they are not fair judges of the weather over the whole country or of the climate of a century.

Our correspondent seems to suggest that a certain change in the habits of the people, such as the removal from the interior to the coast, or from forests to prairies, or from country to city, or vice versa, will partly account for wide-spread errors in respect to the climate. The suggestion is excellent, but the editor would be inclined to interpret the phenomenon somewhat differently. The general movement of the population in the past century has been from the Atlantic states westward, and from the country to the city, or quite opposite to the movements suggested by our correspondent. In fact we find no real agreement in the so-called popular tradition with regard to the weather. We have met with quite as many persons who think the winters are more severe as with those who think the winters are less severe than formerly Everything seems to depend on how and where the "oldest inhabitant" lived when he was a boy, as compared with his present condition. The average climate of New England, so far as the weather is concerned, has not appreciably changed since the days when her oldest forest trees were young saplings.

New England Fifty Years Ago.

Equipages were simple; people usually drove themselves; there were no liveries, but the hospitality was profuse. My Uncle Perkins had the frank out-door hospitality of a retired East India merchant, which he was. Every afternoon, at a certain hour, sherry and madeira were set out on the sideboard in the airy parlor, with pears, peaches, grapes, nectarines, strawberries and the richest cream, and we knew that visitors would arrive. Cousins and friends came, time-honored acquaintances of the head of the house, eminent public men, Mr. Prescott, the historian, or Daniel Webster himself, received like a king. Never did I feel a greater sense of honor conferred than when that regal black-browed man once selected me as the honored messenger to bring more cream for his chocolate

There was sometimes, though rarely, a little music, and there were now and then simple games on the lawn—battledore or grace-hoops—but as yet croquet and tennis and golf were not, and the resources were limited. In winter the same houses were the scene of family parties with sleigh-riding and skating and coasting, but the summer life was simply a series of outdoor receptions from house to house It must be noted that Brookline was then, as now the garden suburb of Boston, beyond all others the claim was only comparative and would not at all stand the test of English gardening or even of our modern methods, except, perhaps, in the fruit produced. I remember that Stephen Perkins once took an English visitor newly arrived, to drive about the region, and he was quite ready to admire everything he saw, though not quite for the reason that his American host expected "It is all so rough and wild," was his comment.

The Highest Lighthouse.

The highest lighthouse in the world—that is the lighthouse standing at the Cape End rock on Fame island on the greatest altitude—is the beacon on the English coast. This structure is exposed to the rigors not only of the sea, but of the elements as they sweep the mountain tops

The men who keep this lofty light are more isolated than seven Robinson Crusoes on seven different islands They are not only surrounded by an ever sullen sea, but it is half a day's journey to their aerial perch on the hilltop.

The lighthouse quarters are roomy and comfortable, but this hardly mitigates the terror of their complete isolation and the storms that seem to concentrate here from every part of the globe

There are separate houses for each man—there are generally two but sometimes three, at such stations as this—built low, with no second story to catch the pitiless winds that sweep the wild promontory, and desolate rocks. They are whitewashed like coast guard stations and man-of-war cleanliness is exacted by the visiting officers. The life of these lightkeepers is a hard but apparently healthy one, for the men have been in the service for many years.

THE VEGETABLE GROWER

Selection Should Be Made From Young Plants.

Young plants from seeds recently sown will require pricking over as soon as they are large enough to handle. If they have come up thinly there will be no special hurry and they may be allowed to attain some size before handling, but if crowded the sooner they are pricked over the better, to avoid "damping off." Should this make its appearance, a change of temperature or a moderation in the supply of water may assist, but the safest plan is to transfer into fresh soil as soon as possible, examining the stems carefully to make sure that no infected plants are used.

For the ordinary private garden where only a limited number of such plants as tomatoes, egg plants, peppers, etc., are wanted, potting up is preferable to putting in boxes. The more stocky plants which will result and the utility with which they can afterward be planted out will more than repay the little extra trouble, but where large quantities are to be handled, other methods must of course be devised to suit the circumstances.

Cabbage, cauliflower, lettuces, etc., will do just as well, and be more conveniently handled if in boxes; or they can even be pricked out into cold frames in which a few inches of prepared soil has been placed. In all cases shading is necessary for a few days until the plants have made sufficient fresh roots to establish themselves in the new soil.

As the time of planting out approaches, attention should be given to the proper hardening of the plants. This is a matter of the utmost importance, but one too often neglected. Plants, if carelessly rushed out unprepared for the change, will receive a check which usually results in the edges of the leaves becoming withered and dried up, imparting to the plants a sickly, half-dead appearance which takes them weeks to overcome.

A Beautiful New Shrub.

This beautiful new shrub was introduced from Japan and is a magnificent acquisition. It is of the greatest value, for, unlike other Genistas, it forms a large shrub and is perfectly hardy, having endured repeatedly a temperature of zero unharmed. It is an exquisite thing when in bloom and very attractive at all times. In June it is literally clothed with innumerable

bright yellow Sweet-Pea shaped blossoms, presenting a perfect mass of such intense pure golden yellow as to well merit the name of Golden Fleece. Of large, bushy form, with numerous side limbs, all of which are densely studded with long, tough, angular, rush-like branches of the most brilliant and cheerful green imaginable, which color they retain throughout the year.

My Experience in Turkey Culture.

I prefer the Bronze turkey. The public wants a turkey weighing 7 to 10 lbs and with a yellow skin. The first eggs I set under a hen, the next setting the turkey takes and as a general thing she will bring off a brood in the fall. If warm quarters are provided they are easily raised, and bring a good price in the spring when there is a scarcity. The best thing I find for lice is ashes and sulphur, mixed, and put in the coops, and I always put a little epsom salts in the drinking water about twice a week for the health of the bird. They have their freedom as soon as they are strong enough to run around Little turkeys do much better with an old turkey. A hen mother will run the legs off from little turkeys, whereas an old turkey will hardly stir out of her tracks until her little ones are good and strong, then she is a great rambler. The best thing I find for food is what we call Dutch cheese, an egg boiled hard and black pepper mixed with it and plenty of run. Toward fall they will naturally turn their heads in the direction of some neighbor's corn or buskwheat field and will be in fine condition by Thanksgiving—Mrs Charles Smart, in Farm and Home.

Asparagus for Market.

The most desirable variety of Asparagus to plant in your Kentucky blue grass soil for commercial use would be the Conover's Colossal. Under thorough tillage and liberal manuring it will outyield the larger kinds, such as Barr's Mammouth, Palmetto or Columbia. When in the bunch it presents a much handsomer appearance and frequently outsells the larger kinds It is very hardy and early Plant a good strong root two or three years old; this will throw up a strong shoot which can better withstand the ravages of the Asparagus beetle which is very destructive to weak slender shoots, and be ready to crop sooner than a plantation from one year small plants. The rows should be five feet apart; and plants in the row two feet apart; these distances are preferable to admit of thorough cultivation which is so essential. Where everything is favorable, good treatment, liberal manuring, there should be at least 2,000 two-pound bunches produced—In American Agriculturist.

The Sugar Bush.

From the first flow of sap we get our best sugar.

The thermometer or saccharometer is the sugar makers' best guide.

Tin buckets hung upon a nail or attached to the spout, with painted sides and covers, are the best in the market.

A spout that will fit tight without going into the tree beyond the bark or first grains with but little driving is desirable.

A YANKEE IN SPAIN.

PROF. PERRY TELLS OF HIS RECENT EXPERIENCES IN MADRID.

The Cuban Question from the Standpoint of the Spanish People—"Such Brutes as Weyler" to Blame—Spain Does Not Want War With Us.

The position which the Cuban question occupies in the public mind was strikingly illustrated at a meeting held at Plymouth church, Brooklyn, recently, when Prof. Walter S. Perry, of Pratt Institute, recently returned from Spain, delivered an address on the Spanish people, their characteristics and eccentricities.

Dr. Abbott introduced Prof. Perry, who spoke as follows:

"Having recently spent several weeks traveling in Spain, under exceptional opportunities for seeing the country, I have been asked to speak of Spain, its people, and their feeling toward Americans in the pending crisis between their government and that of the United States.

"From much that has been said and written, one would imagine that the Spaniards for some time past have been individually plotting warfare against the United States, and have stood ready to apply the knife to anyone claiming to be an American. Judging also from all that has been said to me since my return from Spain I might be led to imagine myself fortunate to have escaped with my life. All this shows that we are too apt to estimate some matters at a long range, and that we err in not getting at all the facts in a case that demands the broadest and closest study.

"In January, one week before I sailed for Gibraltar, a New York paper published five full pages of 'war news' under glaring headlines, with the statement in red ink that war would probably be declared within a few hours of the time of going to press. I was even seriously advised not to go to Spain, but I had more faith in the stability of governments, and in men responsible for diplomatic action than to believe that the jingo newspaper of the United States would be able to plunge the country into barbarous warfare, or that great questions would be settled by resort to arms, till every possible means had been employed by a great Christian nation to settle them peaceably, and in a manner justifying the respect and moral sanction of the world.

"Are the people of Spain barbarous? Are they given to scenes of bloodshed? True, it is that they delight in the bull fight, and it is the greatest marvel that a people so under the power of the church, so courteous and so refined in many ways can take delight in that most cruel of sports. But, in spite of the brutal sport which stamps the nation as lacking in some of the vital elements of civilization, the people are most courteous, polite and hospitable, and the visitor is everywhere treated with the utmost respect Let the traveler meet a picnic party in the country and he is at once invited and urged to join in the festivities, to partake of their feast and to drink of wine freely offered. To refuse this hospitality would be almost an insult and the fact that I was an American had no deterring influence in the matter.

"The people are easy going; everything is 'manana' with them, meaning to-morrow. Their trains are slow seemingly being run for the amusement and benefit of the people who gather at the stations to sell fruit and water. Everywhere the unprogressive and inactive spirit is apparent. As a people the Spaniards have done little to develop the natural mining and agricultural riches of the country or to foster industrial enterprise. The same characteristics are true of the military service.

"Beneath the surface the Spaniard is, without doubt, of a very excitable nature and exceedingly vindictive when aroused, acting without serious thought of consequences

"But what of the Cuban question? The fact is, the people have known little of the matter except that there is a revolution in their own dominions and that it is the greatest mark of patriotism to give money, the youth, the life of the nation, to put down what they honestly believe to be an unjustifiable insurrection against the government. As a people, as individuals, they do not feel responsible for cruel warfare. They know little of it They do not believe it to exist.

"The people believe that they are in the right, and when we ask 'Why don't you stop these cruel proceedings" It may be well for us, although without excusing them, to remember that less than forty years ago we held in slavery thousands and millions of human beings—men, women and children were bought and sold, separated and often most cruelly and inhumanely treated.

"The Spaniard has not desired war with the United States. He has not been courting strife. The best men have been at their wit's end to know what to do. Revolution has threatened the government and throne of the young King. I believe the Queen Regent has done everything in her power to avoid war, yielding to one demand after another, but knowing full well that to yield too much at one time means most disastrous internal revolution.

He Married the Real Women

Some interesting facts about Charlotte Bronte are published in the Spectator by Wemyss Reid. Among other things he tells the following story as told by Miss Nussey. That lady was visiting Charlotte Bronte after her marriage to Mr. Nicholls, a clergyman.

"Charlotte and her husband went for a walk on the moors with their guest 'Are you not going to write anything more?' asked Miss Nussey of Charlotte 'Oh,' was the reply, 'I have got a story in my head, but Arthur does not wish me to write it. He thinks I should attend to other things now.' Then, according to her statement, Ellen Nussey waxed valiant on her friend's behalf, and contended with Mr. Nicholls against his idea that a clergyman's wife ought not to engage in literary work. 'I married Charlotte Bronte, not Currer Bell,' was the husband's rejoinder.

Doctors Can't Cure It!

Contagious blood poison is absolutely beyond the skill of the doctors. They may dose a patient for years on their mercurial and potash remedies, but he will never be rid of the disease; on the other hand, his condition will grow steadily worse. S S S is the only cure for this terrible affliction, because it is the only remedy which goes direct to the cause of the disease and forces it from the system.

I was afflicted with Blood Poison, and the best doctors did me no good, though I took their treatment faithfully. In fact, I seemed to get worse all the while I took almost every so-called blood remedy, but they did not seem to reach the disease, and had no effect whatever. I was disheartened, for it seemed that I would never be cured. At the advice of a friend I then took S S S. and began to improve I continued the medicine, and it cured me completely, building up my health and increasing my appetite Although this was ten years ago, I have never yet had a sign of the disease to return.

W R. NEWMAN,
Staunton Va.

It is like self-destruction to continue to take potash and mercury; besides totally destroying the digestion, they dry up the marrow in the bones, producing a stiffness and swelling of the joints, causing the hair to fall out, and completely wrecking the system.

S.S.S. For The Blood

is guaranteed Purely Vegetable, and is the only blood remedy free from these dangerous minerals.

Book on self-treatment sent free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

10 CENTS

In Stamps or Silver will secure a copy of

One hundred page book, descriptive of resources and capabilities of the soil contiguous to the line of the LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Southern Mississippi and West Florida by counties. Write

J. P. ATMORE, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky

Excursions

TO POINTS SOUTH

On the first and third Tuesday of each month at about half rates, and one-way tickets at one and a half cents per mile

For information, County Map Folders etc address

JACKSON SMITH, Div. Pass. Agt., Cincinnati, O

FOR YOUR OUTING GO TO PICTURESQUE MACKINAC ISLAND.

ONE THOUSAND MILES OF LAKE RIDE AT SMALL EXPENSE.

Visit this Historical Island, which is the grandest summer resort on the Great Lakes It only costs about $13 from Detroit; $15 from Toledo; $18 from Cleveland, for the round trip, including meals and berths Avoid the heat and dust by traveling on the D & C floating palaces The attractions of a trip to the Mackinac region are unsurpassed. The island itself is a grand romantic spot a climate most invigorating. Two new steel passenger steamers have just been built for the upper lake route, costing $300,000 each. They are equipped with every modern convenience annunciators bath rooms, etc, illuminated throughout by electricity, and are guaranteed to be the grandest, largest and safest steamers on fresh water. These steamers favorably compare with the great ocean liners in construction and speed. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinac, St. Ignace, Petoskey, Chicago, "Soo, Marquette and Duluth. Daily between Cleveland and Detroit, and Cleveland and Put in-Bay. The palatial equipment makes traveling on these steamers thoroughly enjoyable. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlet. Address A A SCHANTZ, G. P. A. D. & C. Detroit, Mich

CURES THE COUGH.

A pleasant, never-failing remedy for throat and lung diseases.

Sellers' Imperial Cough Syrup

is absolutely free from spirituous or other harmful ingredients. A prompt, positive cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, influenza, whooping cough.

Over a million bottles sold in the last few years attest its popularity.

W. J. GILMORE CO.
PITTSBURG, PA.

At all Druggists.
25c and 50c.

- - TRAVELER'S REGISTER. - -

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div. Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward.	6	2	18	32	12	
	AM	PM	PM	AM	PM	
Pittsb'gh lv.	*7 00	*1	*3	*5 00	*8	
Beaver Falls "	8 05	2	4	6 16	9	
Columbiana "		2	4	7 28		
Leetonia "	9 12	2	4	7 35		
Salem "	9 25	2	4	7 50	5 17	
Alliance ar.	9 50	3	5	8 20	5 55	
Alliance lv.	9 55	3	5	8 20	PM	
Maximo "		3	5	8 37		
Louisville "		3	5	8 49		
Canton "	10 26	3	5	9 06		
Massillon "	10 38	3	5	9 20		
Lawrence "		3	5	9 30		
BurtonCity "		3	5	9 44		
Orrville "	11 00	3	5	9 55		
Smithville "		3	5	10 10		
Wooster "	11 16	3	5	10 22		
Shreve "		3	5	10 44		
Big Prairie "		3	5	10 54		
Lakeville "		3	5	10 57		
Loudonville "		3	5	11 10	39	
Perrysville "		3	5	11 20	AM	
Lucas "		3	5	11 34	AM	
Mansfield "	12 28	3	5	11 50	15	30
Crestline ar.	12 45	3	5	12 25	5	50
Bucyrus lv.	1 11	PM	12	26	2	28
Lima "	2 48		2	05	4	45
Van Wert "	3 32		2	50	5	42
Ft. Wayne ar.	4 25		3	45	6	45
Warsaw lv.	5 31		4	55		
Plymouth "	6 10		5	31		
Valparaiso "	7 24		6	30		
Chicago ar.	9 00		8	00	5	40
	PM		AM		PM	

Eastward.	20	8	4	6		
	AM	PM	PM	AM		
Chicago lv.	†7 30	*3 00	*11 30	*2 45		
Valparaiso "	9 15	4 39	1 20	4 00		
Plymouth "	10 38	6 17	2 45	4 59		
Warsaw "	11 30	6 27	3 38	5 37		
Ft. Wayne ar.	12 50	7 35	5 10	6 52		
Van Wert lv.	2 18	8 45	6 36		32	
Lima "	3 15	9 30	7 35	8 30	AM	
Bucyrus "	5 19	11 19	9 45	10 09	AM	
Crestline "	†6 10	11 55	10 25	10 50	†5	20
Mansfield "	6 40	12 20	10 52	11 15	5	45
Lucas "	6 54			11 28	5	58
Perrysville "	7 09			11 41	6	11
Loudonville "	7 18			11 51	6	17
Lakeville "	7 30			12 03	6	27
Big Prairie "	7 33			12 12	6	31
Shreve "	7 41			12 20	6	39
Wooster "	8 03	1 30	12 10	12 42	7	00
Smithville "	8 15			12 55	7	11
Orrville "	8 30	1 51	12 34	1 10	7	25
Burton City "	8 37				7	31
Lawrence "	8 45			1 30	7	38
Massillon "	9 05	2 18	1 01	1 46	7	50
Canton "	9 20	2 34	1 20	2 05	8	05
Louisville "	9 35			2 20	8	24
Maximo "	9 45			2 32	8	36
Alliance ar	10 00	3 10	1 55	2 45	8	50
Alliance lv.	10 00	3 10	2 00	3 20	9	40
Salem "	10 30	3 34	2 31	3 41	10	10
Leetonia "	10 45		2 47	b	10	25
Columbiana "	10 54		2 55		10	34
Beaver Falls "	11 58	4 45	4 00	4 45	11	45
Pittsb'gh ar	1 15	5 50	5 16	5 45	1	15
	A M	AM	PM	PM	PM	

	10	
	AM	
Alliance ar	*9	35
Alliance lv.	9	53

Pullman Sleeping Cars are run on Nos. 6 and 15; Parlor Cars on Nos. 4 to Pittsburgh, where Nos. 4, 6, 8, 20 and 32 connect in Union Station for the East.

Dark Faced Type denotes time from 12 noon to 12 midnight. Light faced type from 12 midnight to 12 noon.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‖Meals. fFlag Stop. b Stops to let off Cleveland passengers.

At Orrville connection is made with C. A. & C. Ry. train for Cleveland by **Nos. 6, 8, 32** and for Columbus by **Nos. 4, 6, 9, 15, 20, 31** and **32. Nos. 9** and **15** connect at Mansfield with trains over the Toledo Division for Tiffin and Toledo. **Nos. 4** and **8** connect at Alliance for Niles and Youngstown.

L. F. LOREE, General Manager,
E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent.
11-28-97.-C PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry., Co.

Time table in effect May 16, 1897.

North Bound	2	No. 4	6	8
Central Standard	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
Bridgeport		6 05	12 26	4
Uhrichsville, dep	5 30	8 10	2 35	6
New Philadelphia	5 47	8 28	2 52	6
Canal Dover	5 54	8 36	3 00	7
Strasburg	6 06	8 49	3 12	7
Justus	6 22	9 06	3 30	7
Massillon	6 40	9 25	3 45	7
Warwick	7 05	9 49	4 10	
Sterling	7 27	10 13	4 32	
Seville	7 34	10 18	4 39	
Medina	7 55	10 37	5 00	
Lester June	8 27	10 50	5 44	
Grafton	8 55	11 07	6 08	
Elyria	9 10	11 21	6 22	
Lorain	9 25	11 35	6 35	
Lester June	8 10	10 49	6 15	
Berea	8 36	11 16	5 41	
Cleveland	9 10	11 50	6 10	

South Bound.	1	3	5	17
Valley Depot.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	
Lv. Cleveland	7 30	1 00	4 30	
Berea	8 04	1 34	5 05	
Lester June	8 32	1 57	5 34	
Lorain	7 05	1 05	4 10	
Elyria	7 28	1 19	4 28	
Grafton	7 41	1 30	4 40	
Lester	8 35	1 55	5 05	
Medina	8 44	2 09	5 40	
Seville	9 04	2 29	6 09	
Sterling	9 10	2 35	6 25	
Warwick	9 33	2 58	6 37	a. m.
Massillon	9 59	3 22	7 04	8
Justus	10 15	3 39	7 21	8
Strasburg	10 30	3 56	7 35	7
Canal Dover	10 45	4 09	7 52	7
New Philadelphia	10 52	4 17	8 00	7
Uhrichsville, dep	11 30	4 53	8 20	7
Bridgeport	1 30	7 00		10

Nos. 2 and 5, Daily between Cleveland and Massillon. Other trains daily except Sunday. Electric cars from Bridgeport to Wheeling, Bellaire and Martin's Ferry.

For through tickets, or any information consult any agent, or address.

M. G. CARNAL, G. P. A. Cleveland, O.

Canton-Massillon Electric Ry—Interurban

On and after Sunday, Oct. 31st, 1897, Interurban trains will leave the Public Square Canton, for Massillon, and the City Park, Massillon, for Canton, hourly, on the half hour, as follows:

STANDARD TIME.

*5 30 a m	12 30 p m	6 30 p m
6 30 a m	1 30 p m	7 10 p m
7 30 a m	2 30 p m	8 30 p m
8 30 a m	3 30 p m	9 30 p m
9 30 a m	4 30 p m	10 30 p m
10 30 a m	5 30 p m	
11 30 a m		

*Sundays excepted.

For special service rates and information apply to F. H. KILLINGER, Gen. Agt., Massillon O.

The Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R.

"B. & O. System."

Taking Effect Dec. 29, 1897

NORTH BOUND.

	* No. 48	* No. 4.	† No. 8.	* No. 10	† No. 6.
Massillon	A. M.	A. 7 30	A 11 30	P 3 30	P. 5 30
Canton	5 38	8 15	P 12 18	4 19	7 00
Akron	6 22	9 05	1 10	5 08	6 45
Cleveland	8 10	10 05	2 25	6 20	8 35

SOUTH BOUND.

	* No. 1.	† No 3.	† No 7.	* No. 5.	* No. 47
Cleveland	A. 7 10	A 11 00	P 1 30	P 3 30	P. 6 45
Akron	8 27	P 12 01	2 30	4 40	7 45
Canton	9 41	1 08	3 05	5 44	8 50
Massillon	11 10	2 10	4 10	6 10	9 10

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

E. W. Busby, Ticket Agent Hotel Sate

Toledo & Lake Erie R. R.

Myron T. Herrick, Robert Blickensderfer, } Receivers

Time Table—In effect Nov. 28, 1897

Going East.	No. 1*	No. 3*	Nef
	a. m.	p. m.	
Toledo.....Lv	8 45	4 00	
Oak Harbor	9 07	4 27	
Fremont	10 00	5 21	
Clyde	10 15	5 37	
Bellevue	10 30	5 52	
Monroeville	10 44	6 10	
Norwalk	10 56	6 18	
Wellington	11 20	7 00	
Spencer	11 46	7 19	
Lodi	12 01 p	7 37	
Creston	12 6	7 41	
Orrville	12 41	8 07	a. m.
Massillon.....Lv	1 15	8 45	6 00
Navarre	1 7		6 22
Zoar	1 0		6 45
Valley Jct.	2 30		6 55
Sherrodsville	2 50		7 10
Bowerston	3 15		7 30
Unionvale	3		7 35
Warrenton	4		8 10
Martin's Ferry	4 30		8 35
Wheeling	4 50		8 45

Going West.	No. 6*	No. 8*	No. 2*
	a. m.	p. m.	
Wheeling	8 49	3 45	
Martin's Ferry	8 0	3 55	
Warrenton	9 10	4 20	
Unionvale	9 58	5 09	
Bowerston	10 45	5 50	
Sherrodsville	11 00	13	
Valley Jct.	11 25	6 34	
Zoar	11 32	6 40	
Navarre	11 58	7 04	a. m.
Massillon	12 30 p	7 30	5 00
Orrville	12 55		5 27
Creston	1 13		6 06
Lodi	1 38		6 15
Spencer	1 54		6 33
Wellington	2 06		6 4
Norwalk	2 48		7 22
Monroeville	2 58		7 40
Bellevue	3 13		7 55
Clyde	3 28		8 10
Fremont	3 45		8 27
Oak Harbor	4 08		8 50
Toledo.....Ar	5 00		9 45

Ohio River Division. *Daily.

	a. m.	p. m.
Wheeling.....Lv.	*8 40	*3 48
Brilliant	9 34	4 44
Mingo Jct.	9 44	4 54
Steubenville.Ar.	9 55	5 05
Steubenville, Lv.	*8 30	*2 40
Mingo Jct.	8 41	2 51
Brilliant	8 51	4 01
Wheeling.....Ar.	9 45	4 50

*Daily

H. J. BOOTH, Gen. Traffic Mgr.
J. F. TOWNSEND, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry.

Schedule in Effect April 26, 1898.

SOUTHBOUND.

Central Time	2 Day	28 Day	38 Day Ex Sun	8 Day Ex Sun	
	a. m	p. m	p. m	a. m	
Cleveland.....Lv	8 50	8 00	3 15		
Euclid Ave	9 00	8 12	3 25		
Newburg	9 13	8 25	3 30		
Hudson	9 45	9 06	4 15		
Cuyahoga F.	9 58	9 19	4 32		
Akron	10 10	9 33	4 45		
Orrville...Ar	11 0	10 28	5 40		
Orrville...Lv	11 03	10 33	5 45		
Millersburg	11 41	11 16	6 30	6 00	
Gambier	12 40	12 25	p m	7 07	
Mt. Vernon Ar	12 50	12 40		7 20	
Mt. Vernon Lv	1	1		17 25	
Centerburg	1 17	1 12		7 52	
Westerville	1 48	1 52		8 28	
Columbus.....Ar	2 10	2 15		8 55	
	p. m	p. m		a. m	
Cincinnati	5 45	6 40			

NORTH BOUND.

Central Time	3 Day	27 Day	35 Day Ex Sun	7 Day Ex Sun	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	
Cincinnati . Lv	8 00	8 00			
Columbus.....Lv	11 30	12 25		4 35	
Westerville	11 55	1 16		5 02	
Centerburg	12 31	1 51		5 39	
M. Vernon Ar	12 55	2 20		6 05	
M. Vernon Lv	1 00	2 25		16 10	
Gambier	1 11	2 40		6 25	
Millersburg	2 21	3 55	8 50	7 35	
Orrville...Ar	3 05	4 45	9 35	p.m.	
Orrville...Lv	3 10	4 55	9 40		
Akron...Ar		5 55			
Akron...Lv	4 05	16 05	11 07		
Cuyahoga F.	4 17	6 17	10 45		
Hudson	4 30	6 30	11 02		
Newburg	5 05	7 05	11 42		
Euclid Ave	5 18	7 18	12 04		
Cleveland.....Ar	5 30	7 30	12 10		
	p.m.	a.m.	a.m		

	114	Mis.	Dresden Branch	118
	a.m.			p.m.
	†6 11		Lv..Millersburg..Ar	†6 00
	7 00	0	" ...Killbuck.... "	5 30
	8 10	18	" .....Warsaw.... "	4 15
	8 55	27	" ...Cooperdale... "	3 00
	9 20	33	Ar.....Trinway.... "	2 25
	†10 15	50	Ar .Zanesville.. Ar	†12 4
	a.m.			

† Daily except Sunday. ‡ Lunch.

Where no time is given trains do not stop

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Nos. 27 and 28 carry vestibuled sleeping cars between Cleveland and Cincinnati.

No. 27 has a local vestibuled sleeper between Columbus and Cleveland, and can be occupied by passengers after 9:00 p.m. at the west end of the Union Station.

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WRECKED AT COLUMBUS

An Excursion Train Derailed With Fatal Results.

MASSILLONIANS ESCAPE INJURY.

Reson Frey, of Bedford, Killed and Several Others Seriously Hurt—Many Canton People on the Train—One Car Completely Overturned.

The third excursion train, which left Canton via the Fort Wayne railway at 7:30 o'clock Sunday morning for Columbus, bearing about three hundred Cantonians and persons from surrounding places including a number from Massillon, was wrecked at the Norfolk & Western crossing in the Columbus yards at 1:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Fortunately the Canton and Massillon people escaped injury, being mostly in the rear part of the train. The wreck was caused by the interlocking switch system which at this crossing is arranged to derail a train not having the right of way. The locomotive was ditched, the first car overturned, the second and third cars were thrown crosswise of the track and the remaining three cars were simply derailed. A panic followed, but quiet was soon restored and the injured cared for.

Reson Frey, of Belford, a small village six miles east of Canton, was the only person killed. He was riding on the platform of the car overturned, with several companions, at the time of the accident. There were four Cantonians in this car: Herbert D. Raff, George Clark, James Fogle and Charles Giessen Mr. Raff's hand was painfully bruised, but the others escaped. Other injuries were as follows: J. W. Benedict, of Millersburg, engineer of the train leg and shoulder lacerated and injured internally: L. Fritz, of Millersburg, fireman, cut and bruised: Michael Kasper, of New Salem, back broken: Consien Brobains, C., A. & C. track walker, hip broken and injured internally. Probably 1,000 Cantonians went to Columbus, but the majority boarded the first two trains, as did the greater portion of the Massillonians. Young Frey, who lost his life, has a brother in Company L of the Eighth Regiment, with whom he expected to spend the day.

Among the one hundred and twenty-five Massillonians aboard the train were Stanley Balizly, Chester Humberger and Henry Ryder, each of whom had a camera. They went prepared to bring home a variety of views of the soldiers in camp, and in addition to these they have brought a number of the wreck. The latter are far better than those taken in camp, for the jam was so great that the time and space could hardly be found for the taking of a good picture. The Massillon boys who went soldiering are reported to be in excellent health and spirits, although the bad weather has not contributed greatly to their comfort. Edgar Oberlin, the 16-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Oberlin, of this city, has joined the cavalry, and he told the friends who called on him Sunday that he expected they would be called out Wednesday. Young Oberlin was a student at the Ohio State University when the call for troops was made, and he lost no time in offering himself. Edward Kester, of this city, was standing on the platform of one of the cars when the wreck occurred, but he escaped injury, as did all other Massillonians.

LOOKS LIKE A SCHEME.

County Commissioners Dissatisfied with Bids for a Bridge at Alliance.

When the bids were opened, last Saturday, for the construction of a bridge across the Mahoning river at Alliance, the Canton Bridge Company was found to be the lowest bidder, and was virtually awarded the contract. The commissioners have reconsidered the matter, and the auditor has been authorized to advertise for new bids for the iron work. The Canton Repository says: "There were some seven or eight bids received for the iron work and they were all so near alike that it is said to have given rise to the theory that a pool was entered into by the bidders and a good round price was bid by all of the bidders. The investigation by the board of commissioners revealed that the bid of the lowest bidder was entirely too high for the bridge and as a result they reached the conclusion that the contract should be relet."

The Costa Rican Counterfeiters.

For many months the Costa Rican counterfeiters have been issuing bogus notes of the government of the island until the amount, it is said, has reached $1 000.000. Inspectors of the secret service bureau were chiefly instrumental in bringing the malefactors to justice The efficiency of the secret service is undoubted, but is by no means a secret, but a patent fact, that the service that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters does the weak, nervous and dyspeptic is of genuine value. There have been from time to time counterfeits of it, as there are of the genuine Costa Rican notes, but the miniature note of hand on the label and the vignette of St. George and the Dragon, coupled with the exquisitely finished typographical work, are not successfully imitucle. Any one who has used the Bitters knows its admirable qualities and the features of the exterior of the bottles. This agreeable tonic absolutely prevents and remedies malaria, rheumatism, liver complaint, kidney trouble and dyspepsia.

Guide to Washington, D. C.—Sent Free to Teachers and Tourists.

It contains special information about places of interest, also complete and comprehensive map of the National Capital, time of through trains to Washington via Pennsylvania Short Lines, and reduced rates over that route for the National Educational Association meeting in July. Just the thing for teachers and any one going to Washington. Address C. L. Kimball, A. G. P. A., Cleveland, O., enclosing 2 cent stamp. The Guide is worth much more.

OUR FLEET'S COMPLETE VICTORY

All the Spanish Warships at Manila Either Destroyed or Captured.

HIS OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

Not an American Killed Nor a Ship Hardly Damaged.

FORTS AT CAVITE SURRENDER.

Commodore Dewey's Says He Can Take Possession of the City of Manila at Any Time—The President Cables His Thanks to Him and His Men—Appointed Him an Admiral—The American Fleet Stopped Fighting to Eat Breakfast and Then Renewed the Battle—The Greatest Victory In Naval History — Spanish Loss Will Reach Over 1,000 Killed and Wounded—Says He Will Protect Foreign Residents—The Squadron Is Now Maintaining a Blockade and Capturing All Spanish Ships That Are Sighted.

RESULT OF THE BATTLE

HONGKONG, May 9.—This is the result of the great fight in Manila bay:

Eleven Spanish ships destroyed.

Eight Spanish ships captured.

Four shore batteries at Cavite demolished.

Three forts at Corregidor island reduced.

Four hundred Spaniards killed.

Six hundred Spaniards wounded.

Spanish supplies lost and captured to the amount of $5,000,000.

American loss:

Eight men slightly wounded.

One thousand dollars damage.

Those are the figures of victory. The story of the battle will live forever. The names of its heroes can never die.

The fighting began at 5 o'clock in the morning.

The Spaniards surrendered at 12:40 in the afternoon.

HONGKONG, May 9.—Among naval men, military men and civilians, Europeans and natives here there is only one subject of discussion, the brilliant, dashing, annihilating victory of the American fleet under Commodore Dewey over the Spanish fleet commanded by Admiral Montejo in Manila bay on Sunday last.

Owing to the fact that the cable between this port and the Philippine islands was not in working order, having been cut, there has been delay in obtaining a detailed account of the battle and facts in the case were only available when the United States gunboat Hugh McCulloch arrived here on Saturday and even then the tremendous pressure of business, suddenly thrown upon the cable company, necessarily made the earlier accounts of the engagements somewhat brief.

Commodore Dewey's orders were to capture or destroy the Spanish fleet and never were instructions executed in so compiete a fashion. At the end of seven hours there was absolutely nothing left of the Spanish fleet but a few relics.

At the end of the action Commodore Dewey anchored his fleet in the bay before Manila and sent a message to Governor General Augusti announcing the inauguration of the blockade, and adding that if a shot was fired against his ships he would destroy every battery about Manila.

The position occupied by the Spaniards, the support which their ships received from the land batteries and the big guns they had ashore gave them an enormous advantage. Therefore, when it is considered that the Spaniards lost over 600 men in killed and wounded, that all their ships, amounting to about 14, were destroyed and that their naval arsenal at Cavite was also destroyed, with its defenses, it will become apparent that the victory of the American commodore is one of the most complete and wonderful achievements in the history of naval warfare.

Not a man on board the American fleet was killed, not a ship was damaged to any extent and only six men were injured slightly on board the Baltimore.

The American fleet entered Manila bay on Saturday night with the greatest of ease. In fact the American ships would probably have passed inside the bay without any challenge had it not been that some sparks flew up from the McCulloch's funnel. Thereupon a few shots were exchanged with the batteries on Corregidor island, but the fleet did not slow down and soon took up a position near Cavite, awaiting dawn in order to commence hostilities.

The early hours of the morning revealed the opposing ships to each other and the Spanish flagship opened fire. Her action was followed by some of the larger Spanish warships, and then the Cavite forts opened up and the smaller Spanish vessels brought their guns into play.

The American squadron, which had been led into the bay and through the channel by the flagship Olympia, did not reply, though the shells of the Spaniards began to strike the water around them, but moved majestically onward. When nearing Baker bay a sudden upheaval of water a short distance ahead of the Olympia showed that the Spaniards had exploded a mine or a torpedo. This was followed by a second and similar explosion. They were both utterly unsuccessful.

The American fleet was then drawing nearer and nearer to the Spaniards, whose gunnery was very poor. The American fleet entered the bay in the following order: The flagship Olympia, the Baltimore, the Raleigh, Concord, Boston, Petrel and McCulloch, with the two store ships, the Nanshan and Zafiro, bringing up the rear.

Though the Spaniards had opened fire at 6,000 yards the Americans reserved their fire until within 4,000 yards of the enemy, when the real battle began.

The Reina Christina, Castilla, Don Antonio de Ulloa, Isla de Cuba, Isla de Luzon and the Mindanao were in line of battle outside of Cavite at that time with four gunboats and the torpedoboats inside the harbor.

The American ships then passed backward and forward six times across the front of the Spanish yards pouring upon the latter a perfect hail of shot and shell. Every American shot seemed to tell, while almost every Spanish shot missed the mark. After having thus scattered death and demoralization among the Spanish fleet and in the Spanish batteries the American fleet retired for breakfast and, incidentally, a council of war was held on board the Olympia.

By this time the Spanish ships were in a desperate condition. The flagship Reina Christina was riddled with shot and shell, one of her steam pipes had burst and she was believed to be on fire. The Castilla was certainly on fire, and soon afterwards their condition became worse and worse, until they were eventually burned to the water's edge.

During the engagement a Spanish torpedoboat crept along the shore and round the offing in an attempt to attack the American storeships, but she was promptly discovered, was driven ashore and was actually shot to pieces.

The Mindanao had in the meanwhile been run ashore to save her from sinking, and the Spanish small craft had sought shelter from the steel storm behind the breakwater.

The battle was resumed about noon, when Commodore Dewey stalled in to put the finishing touches on his glorious work. There was not much fight left in the Spaniards and, at 3 p. m., the Petrel had shot the Cavite batteries into silence, leaving them heaps of ruin and floating the white flag.

The Spanish gunboats were then scuttled, the arsenal was on fire and the explosion of a Spanish magazine caused a further mortality among the defenders of Spain on shore.

On the water the burning, sunken or destroyed Spanish vessels could be seen, while only the cruiser Baltimore had suffered in any way from the fire of the enemy. A shot which struck her exploded some ammunition near one of her guns and slightly injured half a dozen of the crew.

Several shots passed dangerously close to Commodore Dewey, but little damage was done on board the flagship.

On the other hand about 150 men are said to have been killed on board the Spanish ship, which was totally destroyed. Admiral Montejo, the Spanish commander transferred his flag to the Isla de Cuba when his ship caught fire, but the latter was destroyed also in due course of time. The Reina Christina lost her captain, a lieutent, her chaplain and a midshipman by one shot which struck her bridge.

About 100 men were killed and 60 wounded on board the Castilla. Indeed some estimate the number of Spanish wounded during the engagement at over 1,000 men.

Even when the Spanish flagship was shot half away her commander, though wounded, refused to leave the bridge till the ship was burning and sinking, her stern shattered by a common shell and her steam pipe burst.

After it was over Admiral Dewey sent an ultimatum to the city battery, ordering it to cease firing or he would bombard.

On a proposal to the existing authorities to continue temporarily under the American flag, pending the termination of the war, the Spaniards delayed their decision and kept wiring to Madrid. The Americans requested the privilege of using the wire, and when it was refused they cut the cable.

There are still two or three Spanish gunboats about the Philippines, but no resistance from them is probable. One recently captured an American bark.

Commodore Dewey is now in full possession of the entrance to the harbor of Manila and maintaining a close blockade of the port while awaiting orders from Washington.

Meanwhile his ships, such as are not absolutely necessary to maintain the blockade, are cruising about the neighboring waters capturing all ships that fly the Spanish yellow and red.

The following dispatches were received by the navy department at Washington from Commodore Dewey:

MANILA, May 1.—Squadron arrived at Manila at daybreak this morning. Immediately engaged the enemy and destroyed the following Spanish vessels: Reina Christins, Don Antonio de Ulloa, Isla de Luzon, Isla de Cuba, General Lezo, Marques de Duero, Correo, Valasco, Isla de Mindanao, a transport, and water battery at Cavite. The squadron is uninjured and only a few men are slightly wounded. Only means of telegraphing is to American consul at Hongkong. I shall communicate with him. DEWEY.

CAVITE, May 4.—Long, Secretary Navy: I have taken possession of the naval station at Cavite, Philippine islands, and destroyed its fortifications. Have destroyed fortifications at the bay entrance, patrolling the garrison. I control the bay completely and can take the city at any time. The squadron in excellent health and spirits. The Spanish loss not full known, but very heavy; 150 killed, including the captain of the Reina Christina. I am assisting in protecting the Spanish sick and wounded in hospital within our lines. Much excitement in Manila. Will protect foreign residents. DEWEY.

Immediately after making public Dewey's second message Secretary Long gave out his reply to Dewey, which has been cabled by direction of the president as follows:

"Dewey, Manila: The president, in the name of the American people, thanks you and your officers and men for your splendid achievement and overwhelming victory. In recognition he has appointed you acting admiral and will recommend a vote of thanks to you by congress. "LONG."

General Woodford In Washington.

NEW YORK, May 9.—General Stewart L. Woodford, United States minister to Spain arrived on La Touraine on Sunday and left for Washington. La Touraine also had on board a number of the attaches of the United States legation at Madrid. A reception committee from the Union League club and U. S. Grant post, 327, G. A. R., met General Woodford at quarantine and accompanied him to this city. **General Woodford declined to say anything for publication.**

THEY ALL LISPED.

They Promised to Be Silent at the Quilting But They Broke Thier Promise.

There were three sisters who lisped very badly, and their mother, who was solicitious about finding husbands for them, was constantly admonishing them to hold their tongues. One evening the three lispers were invited to "a quilting" at a neighbor's.

"Now mind, girls," said the anxious mother, "some nice young men are going to be there, and you must not say a word, or they will learn that you lisp and won't care to make up with you."

They promised to be silent, and went to the quilting. When they reached the house they sat down and quilted diligently in silence, and nothing could induce them to take part in the conversation. At last the eldest wanted the scissors, and tried to make signs to her next sister to pass them to her, but could not attract her attention. Losing patience, she stammered:

"Thither, pass me the thithorth."

The other replied with indignation: "Didn't ma they that oo thouldn't they anythin'?"

This was too much for the youngest, and she exclaimed in a self-congratulatory tone:

"Bleth heaven, I ain't thaid nothin'!"
—Syracuse Standard.

MOTHERHOOD.

Mrs. Pinkham Declares No Woman Need Despair.

There are many curable causes for sterility in women. One of the most common is general debility, accompanied by a peculiar condition of the blood.

Write freely and fully to Mrs. Pinkham. Her address is Lynn, Mass. She will tell you, free of charge, the cause of your trouble and what course to take. Believe me, under right conditions, you have a fair chance to become the joyful mother of children. MRS. LUCY LYTLE, 255 Henderson St., Jersey City, N. J., certainly thinks so. She says:

"I am more than proud of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and cannot find words to express the good it has done me. I was troubled very badly with the leucorrhœa and severe womb pains. From the time I was married, in 1882, until last year, I was under the doctor's care. We had no children. I have had nearly every doctor in Jersey City, and have been to Belvin Hospital, but all to no avail. I saw Mrs. Pinkham's advertisement in the paper, and have used five bottles of her medicine. It has done more for me than all the doctors I ever had It has stopped my pains, and has brought me a fine little girl. I have been well ever since my baby was born. I heartily recommend Mrs. Pinkham's medicine to all women suffering from sterility."

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"State of Ohio,"

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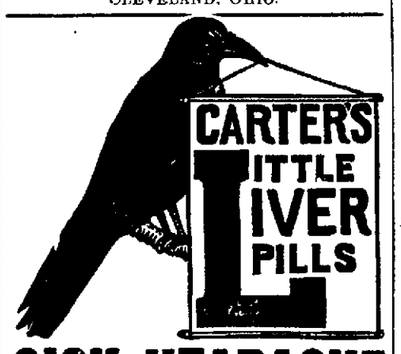

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They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

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State Troops May Be Called at Any Time.

MUSTERING IS FINISHED.

Soldiers Will Likely Be Moved In Single Regiments.

THE FIRST MAY GO TOMORROW.

The Cleveland Battery Likely to Also Start Too For Chickamauga — The Fourth Regiment, With the Zanesville Battery, Will Follow as Fast as Possible—Outfits Expected to Be Received at Chattanooga — Thirty Thousand Rounds of Ammunition Have Been Ordered Delivered.

COLUMBUS, May 11.—"Get ready to move the troops as soon as possible."

In effect that is the order issued by the war department to Governor Bushnell, commander-in-chief of the Ohio troops.

Troops will be sent away from this city as fast as they are mustered into the United States service. While undue haste will not be needed, the war department has intimated that all proper speed will be appreciated, and that the troops will likely be moved regiment at a time. Late information is that the First regiment, accompanied by the Cleveland battery, will leave for Chickamauga Thursday. The Fourth regiment, with the Zanesville battery, and the Third regiment, with the Columbus battery, will follow as fast as possible. The departure of the troops at such an early date means that they will not be completely equipped here, and will receive their outfits at Chattanooga. The state officials have been ordered to invoice everything furnished the troops, for an accounting with the national government.

In addition to the infantry regiments to be sent to Chickamauga three batteries and all the cavalry will be sent south to the rendezvous The three batteries chosen, if the rule of seniority is preserved, will be Batteries A of Cleveland, C of Zanesville and H of Columbus. This is a trifle different from the program which was arranged a few days ago, but it seems fairly definite now. The remaining battery, the Newark, of the four concentrated at Camp Bushnell, will be sent to Washington The cavalry will be taken direct to Chickamauga and there armed and horsed. They have no arms here, and it is supposed that the general government will prefer to fit them out complete after they arrive at the rendezvous.

The field and staff of the Second regiment was mustered in.

Colonel Hard of the Eighth regiment received a telegram from Lieutenant Colonel Dick saying that the regiment would be ordered to Washington.

Thirty thousand pounds of ammunition have been ordered for the troops and will be delivered immediately

J M Burns of the Seventeenth regiment U. S. A., assistant inspector general, issued an order detailing what the men should take with them when ordered away The list includes campaign hat, blouse, trousers, blue flannel shirt, leggings, broad, stout shoes, undershirt, drawers, socks, rifle cartridge box or belt, bayonet, shelter tent and poles, haversack containing knife, fork, spoon and meat can, tincup in knapsack, when furnished, one undershirt and drawers, one pair socks, one towel, comb, soap, needle and thread.

The work of mustering the men was concluded, the cavalry being the last to be sworn in.

Pilgrimage to a Shrine.

UPPER SANDUSKY, O., May 11.—The annual patrons' feast of Our Lady of Consolation church at Carey has occurred. There was a large attendance from all parts of the state, over 20 visiting priests being present. This is the only church in America recognized by the pope as a pilgrimage shrine, and this is pilgrimage week. The church possesses a fac simile of the famous Luxembourg statue of the holy virgin, embodying a piece of the original The pilgrimage is for those who have enjoyed cures.

Rev. Walter Moore, D. D., Dead.

SMITHFIELD, O., May 11.—Rev. Walter Moore, D. D., one of the old preachers in the Methodist Protestant church of East Ohio, has died, aged 80. Dr. Moore was formerly a physician and practiced medicine with success. About 30 years ago he decided to go into the ministry and has since been engaged in that work in the eastern part of the state, where he was widely known. Dr. Moore has been on the superannuated list for ten years. He is survived by a wife and one child.

Renominated For Congress.

ZANESVILLE, O., May 11.—At the Republican convention of the Fifteenth district here H. C. Van Voorhees was nominated by acclamation for congress for the fourth consecutive time.

Spanish Admiral Reported Killed.

LONDON, May 11.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says that it is reported there that Admiral Montejo, the commander of the Spanish fleet, who escaped from Cavite by running along the shore to Manila with his two sons, was killed by the populace of the latter place.

Brief House Session.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The house was in session only 30 minutes, the early adjournment being due to no urgent measures of importance being before the house and to a general indisposition to take up minor matter.

Russia and Japan Agree.

TOKIO, May 11.—It is announced in the government gazette that the Russian and Japanese governments have agreed upon a modus vivendi, which has been signed, regarding Korea.

WELLMAN SETS SAIL.

The Journalist Explorer Gone to Hunt North Pole and Andree.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Walter Wellman has embarked on his search for the North pole and Andree. He sailed on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and expects to reach Tromsoe, Norway, within a fortnight. There his party of scientists will meet him, and on June 20 they will depart on the ice steamboat **Fritzjof** for the Arctic regions

Rumors of Intervention.

HONGKONG, May 11.—It is reported that naval movements are progressing which suggest an intention on the part of the powers to intervene between the United States and Spain.

Americans Called Pirates.

HONGKONG, May 11.—Tonkin papers (under French direction) denounce the Americans as pirates, and the anglo-Saxon race as encroaching upon the Latin race.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks, as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange.

NEW YORK, May 11 —The market advanced on good news and closed firm.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close
American Sugar	131⅛	133⅝	130½	133
American Tobacco	111¼	113	109	112⅛
Atchison (Pfd.)	30⅛	32⅝	31	32¼
C. B. & Q.	98½	101	99¼	100⅜
Chicago Gas	98	99¼	97⅜	99¼
Jersey Central	95½	95⅜	95	95½
Louisville & Nashville	53⅝	55⅜	53⅛	55⅝
Manhattan	102¼	103⅝	101⅜	102½
Missouri Pacific	33⅛	34⅜	33⅜	34⅝
Rock Island	97	99⅜	96⅜	99
St. Paul	95⅛	97⅛	95¼	97⅛
Western Union	89½	90⅝	89½	90⅝

CHICAGO, May 11.—Wheat was strong and active. Liverpool lower Puts and calls, 102½, 118.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close
Wheat				
May	180	180	175	179
July	114⅛	115	109½	110½
Corn.				
May	35⅛	36½	85	36¾
July	35½	37	35⅜	36¾
Oats.				
May	31¼	31½	31	31⅜
July	27	27½	27	27⅛
Pork				
July	11 05	11 87	11 05	11 87
Lard				
July	5 90	6 55	5 90	6 65

TOLEDO, May 12.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat $1.52

DALTON, May 12 —Wheat, $1.28-1.30.

NAVARRE, May 12 —Wheat, $1 28-1 30

BEACH CITY, May 12 —Wheat, $1 25 and $1 30

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets:

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	1 30
Rye, per bushel	45
Oats	29-30
Corn	42
Barley	45
Wool	15-18
Flax Seed	1 00
Clover Seed	$2 50
Timothy Seed	$1.15-1 25
Bran, per 100 lbs	90
Middlings, per 100 lbs	90
Hay	$6 00-7 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb	14-16
Eggs, per dozen	8
Lard, per lb	5
Hams, per lb	8
Shoulders per lb	6-8
Sides	6-7
Cheese	12
Potatoes	15
Apples	1 40
White Beans, per bushel	1 25
Onions	80
Evaporated Apples, choice	8-10
Chickens, live per lb.	6
Salt, per barrel	1 00-1 25
Dried Peaches, peeled	8-10
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4-5

Will Announce Neutrality.

VIENNA, May 11.—The speech from the throne, which the emperor-king will read this afternoon in the castle of Budapest, first to the Austrian delegation and then to the Hungarian delegation, will contain a passage announcing strict neutrality in the war between the United States and Spain, as was done in the speech of the German emperor, as a sub for a proclamation of neutrality in the official gazette

Duke of Manchester Engaged.

LONDON, May 11.—The engagement is announced of William Angus Drogo Montagu, ninth duke of Manchester, to Joan, daughter of Mr. Charles Henry Wilson, member of parliament for West Hull, the well-known shipowner.

The title of colonel comes from a word almost the same in several languages, signifying a column. The colonel was so called because he led or commanded a column.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, May 10.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, $1 28@1.30; No. 2 red, $1.25@1.27.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 46@47c; No. 2 yellow, shelled, 41½@42½c, high mixed shelled, 40 @40½c.

OATS—No. 1 white oats, 37½@38½c, No 2 white, clipped, 37@37½c, No. 2 white, 37@37½c, extra No. 3 white, 35½@36c, light mixed, 34½ @35c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $10.50@11.00; No. 2, $8 50 @9.00, No 1 clover, mixed, $8.00@8.50; packing, $6.00@6.50, No 1 feeding prairie, $6.75@7.00, wagon hay, $10.50@11.00 for timothy.

POULTRY—Live—Large chickens, 60@65c per pair, small, 50@55c; ducks, 40@60c per pair, turkeys, 10@12c per pound, geese, 75c@$1.00 per pair. Dressed—Fancy chickens, 11@12c per pound; old chickens, 10@11c, ducks, 11@12c, turkeys, 15@16c; geese, 8@9c.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 19½@20½c; extra creamery, 18@18½c; Ohio fancy creamery, 16@16½c; country roll, 12@13c, low grade and cooking, 8@12c.

CHEESE—New York, full cream, new make, 9@9½c, Ohios, full cream, September, 8½@8¾c; Wisconsin Swiss, in tubs, 14½@15c; limberger, new, 13½@14c, Ohio Swiss, in tubs, 12½@13c block, 13½@14c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 10½@11c, duck eggs, 14@15c; goose eggs, 20@25c.

PITTSBURG, May 10.

CATTLE—Supply on Monday fair, 41 loads on sale; market was steady. Receipts today light, market steady. We quote prices Extra, $5.00@5 10, prime, $4.95@5.00; good, $4.80 @4.90, tidy, $4.60@4 75, fair, $4 30@4.50 common, $3 90@4.15, common to good fat oxen, $2.50@4.25, common to good fat bulls and cows, $2.00@4.30, heifers, $3.00@4.65, fresh cows and springers, $20.00@50.00.

HOGS—Receipts fair on Monday, about 30 cars, market fairly active at last week's prices. Today's receipts were light, very few good hogs here. We quote Prime mediums and best heavy hogs, $4 30@4.35; best Yorkers, $4.25@4.30, light, $4 10@4 20, pigs, $4 00@4 10, roughs, $2.50@3.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply on Monday light, 15 cars on sale, market 5@10c higher Receipts today light, market steady We quote prices as follows. Choice clipped, $4.15 @4.25, good, $4.15@4.25, fair, $3.80@4.10, common, $3.15@3.65; choice clipped lambs, $4.90@ 5 00, common to good, $4.25@4.80, spring lambs, $5.00@7.00; veal calves, $5.50@6.00, heavy and thin calves, $3 00@4 00

CINCINNATI, May 10

HOGS—Market active and strong at $3 40 @4.20.

CATTLE—Market strong at $2.75@4.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep steady at $2 75@4.00 Lambs—Market steady at $3.75@4 75

NEW YORK, May 10

WHEAT—Spot market firm, No. 2 red, $1.03½ f. o. b. afloat to arrive and nominal.

CORN—Spot market weak: No 2, 41¾c.

OATS—Spot market dull, No 2 36c., No. 2 white, 38@38½c.

CATTLE—No trading. Feeling weak Euro pean cables unchanged.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market steady to firm Clipped sheep, $3 75@4.37½; clipped lambs, good to choice, $5.10@5.40; southern spring lambs, $7 65 per 100 pounds.

HOGS—Market higher at $4.20@4.50.

Is the baby too thin?

Does he increase too slowly in weight?

Are you in constant fear he will be ill?

Then give him more flesh. Give him more power to resist disease. He certainly needs a fat-forming food.

Scott's Emulsion is just that food. It will make the baby plump; increase the weight; bring color to the cheeks, and prosperity to the whole body. Thin children take to it as naturally as they do to their milk.

50c and $1 00, all druggists
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

Chimney or Hearth Money.

What you call "chimney money" is the same as the house tax called "hearth money." It was established as a means of making up the deficiency in the revenue granted after the restoration to Charles II. It was repealed by I and II William and Mary, c. 10, but was reimposed in Scotland in September, 1690, at the rate of 1s. 2d. for every hearth. The repeal was one of the first boons conceded by William on his arrival.—"History of Taxation," by Dowell.

The hair on the heads of most of the hundreds of thousands of dolls exhibited in shop windows is made from the hair of the Angora goat.

A Nation of Medicine Takers.

It is an accepted fact that the American people are the greatest users of medicines of one sort or another on the face of the earth. Imaginary ills make up a large part of man's earthly troubles.

Some people need only to read the vivid description of some chronic disease and they are at once victims to the complaint in question. Many patent medicine venders make use of this peculiarity and lead some people to believe that their tired feeling comes from their blood not being rich and red. Millions would be saved and our general health would be better if we would take medicine only when really needed and then get a remedy specially prepared for the disease with which we are suffering

As an illustration, when you have sore throat, there can't be any imagination about it. Your throat hurts; probably is covered with white ulcerated spots, and you know you need a remedy. Use good judgment. Get a cure put up for this one purpose. There is such a remedy Tonsiline is its name, and it is a wonder in its field Being put up for this one class of diseases, it cures quickly, surely, and many times as if by magic. No family can afford to be without Tonsiline in the home, as it is a certain cure for Sore Throat, Sore Mouth, Croup and Quinsy Ask your neighbors who have used it. All druggists sell Tonsiline. 25 and 50 cents.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, SS.
Jennie Coleman, vs Bessie Coleman et al } ORDER OF SALE

By virtue of an order of sale in partition issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court House, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, June 11, 1898,

the following described real estate, to-wit

Situated in the City of Massillon, County of Stark and State of Ohio and known as and being the southwest part of lot number one hundred and ninety-five (195) according to the map or plat of the joint addition to the towns of Massillon and Kendal (now a part of said city) made by Duncan, Wales and Skinner, and commonly known as and called their addition, recorded in Vol 5 Page 648, of the record of deeds of said county; that part thereof which is hereby conveyed is bounded as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of said lot which is also the intersection of the east line of East street with the north line of Thorn Alley, and running thence northwardly on the west line of said lot, which is also the east line of East street, ninety-six and one-half (96½) feet to the southwest corner of that part of said lot formerly owned by Nathan S Russell; thence eastwardly on the south line of that part and on a line parallel with the south line of said lot one hundred and fifty (150) feet; thence southwardly on a line parallel with the east line of said ninety-six and one-half (96½) feet to the south line of said lot, and thence westwardly on the south line of said lot one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the place of beginning.

Appraised at twenty-eight hundred dollars. ($2800.00)

Terms:—One-third cash, one-third in one year and one third in two years, with interest and notes secured by mortgage on the premises

Sale to commence at 10 a. m

JOHN J ZAISER, Sheriff

Willison & Day, Attorneys

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, SS.
John R. Walter, Admr. vs. John F. Borell, et al. } ORDER OF SALE

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the court of common pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed I will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on

Saturday, May 14, 1898.

the following described real estate, to-wit:

Situated in the Township of Tuscarawas, County of Stark and State of Ohio, and known as and being a part of the town plat of West Brookfield, laid out of a part of Section No. 2, Township No. 12, Range No. 10, and numbered on the plat of the town of West Brookfield as Lot No 5.

Appraised at $450 00

Terms: Cash.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock p m.

JOHN J. ZAISER, Sheriff

WM McMILLAN, Attorney

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, SS.
Conrad, Dangler & Brown, vs. Benjamin F. Stump et. al. } Order of Sale

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court House, in the City of Canton, on

Saturday, May 28, 1898,

the following described real estate to-wit:

Situated in the Township of Perry, County of Stark, and State of Ohio, and bounded and described as follows: Being a part of the southeast quarter of section number one ( ), of township ten (10) and range nine (9), in said county, bounded by beginning at an iron pin 650 and 5 10 feet north from the southeast corner of said section number one (1); thence north 4 and ½ degrees, east 433 and 7-10 feet to an iron pin; thence south 85 and ½ degrees, east 1 844 feet to an iron pin; thence south 4 and ½ degrees, west 421 and 8-10 feet to a stone, and thence north 85 and ½ degrees, west 1,844 feet to the place of beginning, containing 18 and 1-10 acres of land

Appraised at $3 000.

Terms cash

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

JOHN J. ZAISER, Sheriff

R W McCaughey, Attorney.

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned has this day filed in the Probate Court of Stark County, Ohio, his motion, praying for an order authorizing him to sell or otherwise dispose of all the claims that have come into his possession as trustee of William Castleman, to succeed John O. Garrett, assignee; said claims having become desperate and the same being book accounts against Adam Beard $15.02; Frank Ferguson $234.50, and one hundred other book accounts, judgments and notes.

Said motion will be for hearing on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1898 at 9 a m

W. E. N. HEMPERLY, Trustee as aforesaid

Massillon, O., April 19, 1898

Building Proposal.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education of Bethlehem Township, Stark County Ohio, until 12 o'clock at noon, on

The 14th Day of May, 1898,

For building a brick school house on the lot situated in Sub-District No. 5, in said Township, four miles south of Navarre, O., according to the plans and specifications on file in said office

Each bid must contain the name of every person interested in the same, and be accompanied by a sufficient guarantee of some disinterested person, that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into, and the performance of it properly secured.

The bid for each kind of material called for by the specifications must be stated separately and the price of each given, and the price of labor must also be separately stated

In connection with the letting of this contract, a bid will also be received for the sale of the old brick school house, the material of the same to be used in the construction of the new building, as will be provided in the specifications; and bids will also be separately received for the construction of said building with all new material.

None but the lowest responsible bid will be accepted and the board reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids

Forms for bidders can be had by applying at the Clerk's office where plans and specifications can be seen, on and after Saturday, May the 7th 1898.

By order of the Board of Education

E J. WALKER, Clerk

Navarre, O. April 19th 1898.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, SS.
James D. Gillan Exr. vs Harriet B. Doxsee et al. } ORDER OF SALE

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the court of common pleas of Stark County, Ohio and to me directed I will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises in the city of Massillon, on

Saturday, June 4, 1898,

the following described real estate, to-wit.

Situate in the city of Massillon, county of Stark and State of Ohio, and known as and being sixty (60) feet and four (4) inches in width, front and rear, off the west side of lot lettered "C" on the original plat of the town, now city of Massillon, which lot is known as lot number one hundred and sixty eight (168) of the city of Massillon, according to the new schedule of the lots of said city, excepting seventy-one (71) feet off the north end of said tract

Appraised at six thousand dollars ($6,000.00)

Terms—Cash. Sale to commence at 1:30 o'clock p. m.

JOHN J. ZAISER, Sheriff.

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney.

Millinery & Flower Sale Extraordinary!

Shrewd shoppers who take advantage of a GENUINE BARGAIN will surely COME OUR WAY to attend our SPECIAL SALE for Monday and all week. It means a Stylish, Up-to-Date Hat or Bonnet, or a choice of a fine lot of Flowers at a **SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICE.**

Every Hat or Bonnet in our stock is a gem (no copp'es) and a perfect picture of loveliness. Our selection of Untrimmed **MILLINERY**, Stylish Sailors, Chic Bicycle Hats, Children's and Infant's Headgear is unsurpassed. See them.

We Have a Jacket and Cape Surprise

for you. Having purchased an entire Sample line, we are prepared to offer you garments at less than the cost of the material.

ON SALE

27 Tailor-Made Jackets, French Seams and Perfect Fitting, at $2 98, former price $4 50.

19 Tailor-Made Jackets, French Seams, Satin Lined, at $3.75, former price $6.50.

36 Tailor-Made Jackets, French Seams, Full Satin Lined and Strap Seams, at $3.98, former price $7.50.

37 Tailor-Made Jackets, French Seams, all Taffeta Lined, Strap Seams, at $7.75, former price $10.00.

29 Brocaded Capes, Stylish Neck Ruffle, at $1.98, cheap at $4.00.

36 Brocaded Capes, Stylish Neck Ruffle, Empire Pleated Back, $2.29, cheap at $4.50.

This is YOUR OPPORTUNITY; don't delay coming; they will sell on sight. Special attention given to Custom Orders on Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits, Jackets, Ladies' Dress Skirts, and a perfect fit guaranteed.

Abt's THE WHITE FRONT Abt's

PHONE 752.

11 E. Main St., Massillon. 135-139 S. Market St., Canton.

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